

JPRS-UPS-86-018

18 APRIL 1986

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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18 April 1986

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

STURUA ASSESSES CPSU CONGRESS, U.S. ATTITUDE

PM121636 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 10, 3-9 Mar 86 (signed to press 6 Mar 86) p 8

[Melor Sturua article under the rubric "The World Through a Publicist's Eyes": "When History Is Being Made"]

[Text] The time of parting is always sad.... Over many years of work as a journalist I have had opportunities to cover numerous significant international events on which the entire world press was focused intently and which attracted the keen interest of the mass news media. And every time the final curtain came down, the journalists, having become friendly on a professional basis, said farewell to one another in press centers that were already being dismantled with a sentimentality that is not usually the custom.

A similar atmosphere also prevailed on this occasion at the 27th CPSU Congress Press Center on Zubovskiy Boulevard. More than 1,000 journalists from almost 100 countries worked beneath its roof for 2 weeks, informing the planet about what was indisputably the "main event" of the day. Some were sharing their latest impressions, while others were already exchanging addresses. The television crews packing their sophisticated equipment were somehow reminiscent of seamen folding their nets after a long and strenuous fishing season. What did these nets yield, and what did the "fishers" of news serve at the tables of their regular clientele?

"While covering your party's congress, I automatically--even though completely naturally--compared it with the conventions of our leading parties, the Republicans and the Democrats. The essence of our party conventions is that they nominate presidential candidates. Your congress mapped out the path into the future. Our conventions made politics. Your congress made history." This is what I was told on parting by the representative of one of the largest U.S. television companies, a man whose face can be seen on the small screen almost around the clock.

An aphoristic yet simultaneously perfectly informative statement. Yes, the 27th CPSU Congress did map out our country's path into the future. Yes, history was indeed being made in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. And one recalls again the inspired words from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress: "We are confidently looking into the future because we

clearly perceive our tasks and the ways to implement them. We are confidently looking into the future because we rely on the mighty support of the people. We are confidently looking into the future because we act in the interests of the socialist fatherland and for the sake of the great ideals, to whose wholehearted service the party of communists has dedicated itself."

A world without wars, a world without weapons stands in the forefront of these ideals. In this day and age, unless you desire such a world you eliminate the future; unless you struggle for such a world, you do not make history but dig its grave, you bring the annals of human civilization to a close. Yes, a crucial situation has developed in international relations. The arms race unleashed by imperialism has led to a point where the 20th century is drawing to a close beneath a question mark: Will mankind manage to avoid the nuclear danger, or will the upper hand be gained by the policy of confrontation leading to the greater probability of a nuclear conflict? The world on the threshold of a new century and a new millennium is a world of the most complex alternatives, a world of alarm and hope. Never before has our home on earth carried such a political and physical overload. Never before has man extracted so many benefits from nature, and never before has he been so vulnerable in the face of the might he himself has created.

The 27th CPSU Congress reflected these alarms and hopes with utmost precision in its work, demonstrating at the same time that the party of Communists of the Land of the Soviets has not wavered beneath the burden of dangerous overloads but, like the mythological Antheus, has lent its might shoulders to support the canopy of the contemporary world. It is a paradox of our age that the smaller and more fragile this world becomes in the face of wars and strongarm politics, the much heavier becomes the burden of responsibility for it. The 27th CPSU Congress displayed the loftiest sense of responsibility for the future.

And mankind sensed this, even though the membership of the press center was far from homogeneous and even though the news reports that winged their way all over the world from Zubovskiy Boulevard were far from identical. The truth of the congress carried a powerful intellectual and emotional charge which literally blew apart the curtain of lies which our enemies attempted to drape over it. It was not without reason that even President Reagan, forgetting about lip-service to freedom of speech and of the press, came down rather crudely on the U.S. mass news media which had evidently failed to earn "top marks" in obeying their masters' social orders.

Imperialist reaction was getting ready to give the congress a hostile reception even before it had opened. The CIA started publishing a separate brochure providing special coverage of the congress--"Daily Report. Soviet Union. National Affairs." At times the CIA published two supplementary anthologies a day, including the following rubric: "The CPSU Congress Press Center Begins Its Work." On calling the number given on the cover of these publications, you would have heard a brief but exhaustive reply: "CIA here." Yes, everybody was listening to Moscow in these days, both friends and enemies. They were listening with different feelings, but they were listening. Nor could it have been otherwise. After all, the voice of Moscow was the voice of History.

The most typical example of Washington's attempts to regain the initiative was President Reagan's reply to M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement. The reply was received in Moscow literally on the eve of the opening of the congress. But, if to use sports terminology, Washington was hit by a counter-move. The world heard from the actual congress rostrum our attitude toward Reagan's reply which, even though it contains some positive statements, it drowned to such an extent in all kind of reservations, "linkages," and "conditions" that the solution of key disarmament questions is actually blocked.

By its actions Washington unintentionally highlighted even more the great constructive work done by the 27th CPSU Congress for the benefit of peace and international security. The congress offered a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contemporary world and its fundamental trends and contradictions. At the same time, it set out the fundamental objectives and avenues of the party's foreign policy strategy. Both the analysis and the strategy of our party are thoroughly realistic. They do not conceal the unbelievable difficulties and--let us say it openly--the deadly danger which mankind is now facing. The qualitative leap in our civilization's productive forces has also extended to the means of destruction. For the first time in history it has "endowed" man with the physical ability to destroy all living things on earth. It was said from the congress rostrum that the world in which we are living is overloaded with dangers and contradictions giving rise to discussions about what is probably the most alarming phase in history. It was also said from the congress rostrum, however, that the world in which we are living is full of hope because people have never before been so comprehensively equipped for the further development of civilization.

This alloy of realism and hope cast by the 27th CPSU Congress was catalyzed by our philosophy of historical optimism. The Leninist Central Committee's Political Report emphasizes: "Progress in our age is rightfully identified with socialism.... No matter what difficulties...are created by the old world, the march of history is irreversible." But the philosophy of historical optimism also incorporates and presupposes the dialectics of action, because nothing ventured means nothing gained. Of course, the imperialist policy of total antagonism and military confrontation has no future. Of course, an escape into the past is not an answer to the challenge of the future but rather an act of despair. Nonetheless, this does not go to make such a stance any less dangerous. It is not without reason that people acting according to the principle of "Après moi le deluge" are the most dangerous for the future....

Moving about the congress press center these last 2 weeks, inside this shell whose noise carried the sound of ocean waves, I perceived more strongly--and somehow tangibly--how mankind's instinct of self-preservation is logically interlinked with the realistic efforts made by our party to achieve the existence of a world without wars or weapons. People seemed to turn their eyes to Moscow and draw from there hope and faith, encouragement and resolve. Even the pessimists. Even the skeptics. Because no one wants to die. Neither man, nor mankind. Nor the journalists who are, after all, people.

It was not without reason that I focused attention on the human aspects of the problems concerning all of mankind. The point is that this aspect is

decisive. Here is the passage from the Political Report which impressed me most and which was repeatedly quoted in the press center:

"Communists have always perceived the paths of social progress in their entire internal complexity and contradictory nature. But--and here lies the main distinguishing feature of the communist world philosophy--it is man with his interests and concerns that always stands at the center of these processes. Human life and the opportunities for its comprehensive unfolding, V. I. Lenin emphasized, is the greatest asset, and the interests of social development are supreme....

"We proceed from the premise that the main avenue of struggle in contemporary conditions is the creation of fitting and truly human material and spiritual living conditions for all peoples, the guaranteed inhabitation of our planet, and a solicitous attitude toward its riches. And primarily toward the main asset--man himself and his potential. This is where we propose to compete with the capitalist system. To compete under conditions of lasting peace."

But imperialism has by no means abandoned its attempts to translate the competition between the two systems into the language of military antagonism. It is unwilling to take into account the experience accumulated through mankind's sufferings. What is the United States hoping to gain in the long run by promoting doctrines which can no longer accommodate U.S. security within the modest dimensions of our planet?

The U.S. ruling circles are evidently losing their realistic bearings in this complex period of history. Aggressive international behavior, growing militarization of politics and ideas, and disregard for the interests of others inevitably lead to the moral and political isolation of U.S. imperialism and the widening of the gap between it and the rest of mankind. The opponents of peace in that country seem to be unaware that, when nuclear weapons are ready to hand, time and space for civilization lose their customary parameters and mankind finds itself the prisoner of chance.

Will the capitalist ruling centers manage to take the path of sober and constructive evaluations of events? This question was also asked from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum. The Political Report emphasized: "It would be easiest of all to say: maybe yes, maybe no. But history does not allow us to make such a forecast. We cannot accept 'no' as an answer to this question about mankind: To be or not to be? We say: Social progress and the life of civilization must and will go on."

A perusal of the numerous responses--literally an avalanche--to the 27th CPSU Congress makes you sense and perceive that mankind cannot and is unwilling to accept this "no" as an answer to Hamlet's sublime question which in our time has spread from Elsinore Castle all over our planet. It will not give quotations and statements. They have already been abundantly reported in our daily press. I will limit myself to just two, which are necessary for our further narrative. The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES: "The loquacious members of NATO strategic circles have evidently lost their tongues." G. Studds, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, in the bulletin CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

"Gorbachev...leaves President Reagan no breathing space in the matter of nuclear arms. The administration's reaction to the Soviet Union's strategy stands out for being slow, limp, and directionless."

These unflattering evaluations refer primarily to the "Star Wars" program. President Reagan remarked half-jokingly and half-seriously: "When you start mixing sugar with salt, don't expect either good sugar, or good salt." The earth's problems must be solved on earth. The transfer of the arms race to space will not facilitate the quest for these solutions but will only complicate it and, under certain conditions, even irreversibly so. The tragedy with the "Challenger" spacecraft shook mankind partly because people perceived it as a microcosm of the tragedy lying in store for the planet as a result of the "star" insanity. Here is what Isaac Asimov, the well-known U.S. science fiction writer, had to say: "We must realize that computers are imperfect. There can be no certainty that everything will function normally. The 'Star Wars' will require much more complex computers, which we do not have now. And we will be able to test them only under conditions of a real war. And if they do not work? Then it will not be just seven people (the 'Challenger' crew) but all of mankind that will die."

The technology-intellect-man problem attracted the close attention of the congress. Particularly in conjunction with the arms race problem. Emphasis was placed on the imperative need to realize that it is no longer possible to win the arms race, just as it is impossible to win a nuclear war itself. The continuation of such a race on earth, let alone its extension into space, will accelerate the already critically fast pace of the buildup and improvement of nuclear weapons. The situation in the world could develop to a point where it no longer depends on the intellect or will of politicians. It will find itself the prisoner of technology and of military-technological logic.

Nonetheless, Washington is unwilling to give up mixing salt with sugar. You only have to glance at the Pentagon's new budget, which pushes the arms race into the 21st century and the 3d millennium. Enormous funds are being appropriated for the development [razrabotka] of "third generation" nuclear arms, as the step following the atom and hydrogen bombs has been dubbed by the military. And this is described as "insurance for the future!" There you have it. The concern is not about future generations of people but about future generations of weapons for their mass annihilation!

At this point, I cannot fail to cite figures from a brochure given to me at the press center by a U.S. colleague. Its title is "Worldwide Military and Social Expenditures--A Comparison of 1945 and 1985 Levels." Its author Ruth (Sivard) writes that the quality of human life increased 5 times in that period, while the quality of weapons, in other words of death, increased 262 times! It was this scandalous "disparity" which gave rise to the neologism "warnography" (from the English word war), along similar lines with "pornography."

Technology, computers, and the fantastic AI--artificial intelligence--are no panacea; they are actually a problem when deified and seen as a magic wand making it possible to mix sugar and salt with impunity. No, it is not AI, but

human intellect and human conscience that must guide the development of civilization. Artificial intelligence has no common sense, it lacks the instinct of self-preservation.

...A few days ago the reactionary U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON TIMES quoted verbatim a high-ranking official who had asked to remain anonymous. He said that the critics had obviously pounced upon the "Star Wars" program prematurely. "We gave the scientists blocks of fine-grained marble and asked them to make from it the most complex structure in the world. Now it can be said that certain general outlines have appeared, but people already want to know details about the calluses which have developed on the scientists' fingers." Figurative, but fundamentally untrue. First, we are talking not about "fine-grained marble" but about deadly weapons on a catastrophic scale. Second--and this is the main point--by the time the "calluses" have developed it will be too late. This is why we are so resolutely stamping on the "star calluses" right away, before the world has acquired a rash of nuclear-laser "lumps" from which there would be no salvation.

The 27th CPSU Congress called on everyone who is really concerned about the fate of peace on earth to join in the creation of an all-embracing system of international security. The principled foundations of this system in the military, economic, and humanitarian spheres were solemnly proclaimed from the lofty congress rostrum. These foundations stem logically from the CPSU Program's stipulations. They fully accord with the Soviet Union's specific foreign policy initiatives. By following them, it could be possible to ensure that peaceful coexistence becomes the supreme universal principle to interstate relations. "It is absolutely necessary to achieve success in the battle against war," M. S. Gorbachev said in his report. "Success which would be a historic victory for all of mankind and for every person on earth."

The 27th CPSU Congress turned into a major landmark in this noble battle.

It began its work in the last days of winter and ended it in the first days of spring.

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CSO: 1800/310

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USSR JOURNAL ON CPSU PROGRAM, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU051021 Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 2, Feb 86 (signed to press 30 Jan 86) pp 42-47

[Article by Professor R. P. Platonov, director of historical sciences, director of the Institute of Party History attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia: "Critically Evaluating What Has Been Achieved, Moving Further, and Seeing the Future"--passages between slantlines in bold-face]

[Excerpts] The ideological content of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program--the main theoretical and political document of our country's communist party--reflects the richest experience of the revolutionary struggle of all generations of Communists and Soviet people to construct a socialist society, shows the real achievements and unlimited possibilities of that society, and defines concrete, clearly outlines, and precisely regulated ways of perfecting it in a planned and comprehensive manner. The final goal of the party and people--the creation of communism--which is formulated in the program reflects the most shining ideals and principles of working people, about which the best minds of mankind have dreamed for centuries.¹ This edition of the Third CPSU Program is permeated with concern for the achievement of a qualitatively new state of Soviet society through the acceleration of its socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress. Another pivotal idea running through all of the program's sections is the premise of the law-governed growth in the leading role of the Communist Party as the inspiration and organizer of the masses' historical creativity.

As V. I. Lenin taught, the party--while concerning itself with raising the standard of its organization's political and organizational activity and with the growth in communists' activeness--is simultaneously bringing the demands of the presently effective CPSU statute into line with the program. The unity of the party's ideological and organizational foundations and of theory and practice is thus ensured. Also indissolubly connected with the program are the draft Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period Up to the Year 2000, a fact which also corresponds to Leninist traditions. To use the image expressed by CPSU General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev, the draft basic guidelines are called upon to materialize, as it were, the provisions of the CPSU Program and to translate them into the language of concrete plan tasks.²

The drafts of the new edition of the party program, the CPSU Statute, and the Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR place new and complex tasks before sociologists and intensify the demands made on the effectiveness of party-historical science, which, as the draft Basic Guidelines state, is called upon to make a deeper study of the growth in the CPSU's leading role.³ In order to match up to their lofty assignment, party historians must primarily /comprehensively interpret/ the entire contribution made by these fundamental documents to the theoretical treasury of Marxist-Leninist ideas and to the methodology and methods of analyzing and generalizing the historical experience of the party and Soviet people.

Furthermore, we should /psychologically reorientate/ ourselves for work in the new conditions; intensify the scientific quest in a new and comprehensive way, thus ensuring an effective turn toward the problems of accelerating Soviet society's socioeconomic development, problems the party and all its committees and organizations are engaged in solving; and raise the ideological-theoretical standard of and practical returns from the research which is conducted.

One of the substantial gaps in the research work of party historians is precisely the fact that many important problems which appear in the party documents still frequently remain mere outlines of the thematic plans of institutes and departments, or else are only outlined in published works, whereas life demands that they be solved rapidly and concretely. Neither are our scientific works always marked by the organic unity of general theoretical analyses and concretely applied developments; they do not complete the natural cycle of social (in this case party-historical) science and the practice of party work among the masses. From this arises the low standard of the effectiveness of much research, and sometimes its total absence.

For this reason the task facing party historians and specialists of party construction is one of even more consistently and persistently introducing into scientific activity a style that is contradictory both to scholastic reasoning and to a passive registration of facts avoiding bold theoretical generalizations, as well as to opportunism and a departure from reality. The decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee ensure the most favorable conditions for a genuinely scientific quest, for creativity, and for the creation of an atmosphere which, by guaranteeing Leninist party principle, will not tolerate stagnation, routine, or a doctrinaire approach to living activity. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program states that the party supports the bold quest, the competition of ideas and directions in science, and fruitful discussion. (see p 58)

Finally, it is necessary to activate in every way our participation in providing working and young people with an exposition of the enormous wealth of Marxist-Leninist ideas contained in the new party documents and in the CPSU economic strategy, and also in propagandizing historical knowledge; and on the basis of this effectiveness of the ideological-educational function of party-historical science must be intensified.

The CPSU is successfully fulfilling its role and its predestination because it always pays an enormous amount of attention to interpreting all that is

occurring, to generalizing new phenomena of life, and to the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory. The creation of a mighty socialist state and of the foundations of a historically new type of civilization, as well as the epochal achievements in the struggle for the social liberation of working people, are the visible result of the party's revolutionary-transformational activity and of the implementation of the great ideas of Marxism-Leninism. For this reason it would seem to be important to mark out in particular the CPSU's attitude to the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. In our opinion, this should be stated after the first paragraph in the preamble to Section V in the second part of the draft new edition of the program (p 51) in the following manner-

"The theoretical development and timely practical solution of the new problems advanced by life are an indispensable condition for successful progress toward communism. Theory must illuminate the way for practice and must help to reveal and overcome the contradictions, obstacles, and difficulties hindering the successful perfecting of socialist society. The party considers one of its most important obligations to be the further creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory on the basis of the study and generalization of new phenomena in world development and in the life of Soviet society, on the basis of consideration of the experience of other countries of the socialist community and the world workers and national liberation movements, and of analysis of the achievements of social and natural sciences."

The central task of the Communist Party's ideological-political activity has always been that of developing a whole-hearted revolutionary view of the world among the masses. The conclusion about forming a communist world outlook in the masses and about educating them on the basis of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism has the heart of all ideological-educational work of the party is laid down in party decisions.⁵ In our view it would be expedient in this connection to transfer the provision of the first subsection of Section V in the second part of the draft new edition of the program, a provision which sets out the tasks of forming a scientific world outlook (p 52), to the preamble of the section, after the formulation proposed above, and to give it the following wording: "Socialism has ensured the prevalence in Soviet society's cultural life of a scientific world outlook based on Marxism-Leninism as an integral and harmonious system of political, philosophical, economic, and sociopolitical views. /The Communist Party regards the further formation of a scientific world outlook as a central task, on the solution of which all areas and means of ideological-educational work must be concentrated."/

It is proposed that the enumeration of tasks in the sphere of ideological-educational activity be started with /ideological-political education/, taking into account the considerations that have been expressed. (see p 52) In place of the first paragraph beginning with the words "The shaping of a science..." one might propose the following formulation here: /"Ideological, political education. The CPSU devotes particular attention to ideological-political education, which has a paramount role in shaping the political awareness and party-mindedness of Soviet people and in developing social activeness in constructing the new society. Political awareness embodies the masses' perception

of their class interests and goals, their ideological conviction and civic maturity, irreconcilability to bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology, and ability to resist it. The party will show constant concern for Soviet people to profoundly master the Marxist-Leninist teachings, remain faithful to the ideals of communism, raise their political standards, consciously participate in shaping party policy, and actively translate it into reality."/

December 1985 was the 80th anniversary of the publication of V. I. Lenin's article "Socialism and Religion." In this work, which was written during the exceptionally important period of the 1905-1907 first Russian revolution, Lenin, for the first time since the start of his revolutionary activity, made a detailed examination of the proletarian party's attitude to religion, revealed the class roots of religious beliefs, and precisely defined the propaganda of scientific atheism as one of the "branches of our party work." "Our program," he wrote, "is entirely based on a scientific and, to be precise, materialist world outlook. An explanation of our program thus necessarily also includes an explanation of the true historical and economic roots of the religious fog. Our propaganda necessarily also includes the propaganda of atheism...."⁶

In this connection V. I. Lenin particularly accentuated attention on the circumstances that the task of ideological struggle against religion must be closely linked to the class struggle, which enlightens and educates the masses more and better than anything else. "We will always preach a scientific view of the world...but this does not at all mean that the religious question should be pushed into the foreground, far from where it belongs, or that the forces of truly revolutionary, economic, and political forces should be allowed to split due to third-rate opinions or raving..., ' he wrote."⁷

Lenin's ideas found concrete embodiment and further development in and CPSU documents and USSR Constitution and formed the basis of atheist educational work among the population. They retain their principled importance at the contemporary stage, too. The spread of a materialist world outlook in our country, where there are certain strata of the population who preserve religious prejudices in their awareness, is being carried out in conditions of the freedom of conscience which is guaranteed by law and made a reality, that is, the right "to profess any religion or not to profess any, to practice religious cults or to conduct atheist propaganda."⁸

The situation in the world today is characterized by a certain activation of the religious factor in various regions. The imperialist ideological services attempt to gamble on people's religious feelings, including in our country, by distorting the attitude of the CPSU and Soviet state toward religion, the church, and toward believers in every way, and by all possible falsifying of the essence of propaganda of the ideas of atheism. Both right-wing and "left-wing" revisionists are constantly addressing themselves to religious questions, interpreting them in their own way.

Proceeding from the above, it would seem important to expand the provision on atheist education (p 54) in the draft new edition of the party program by following the words "atheist education" with a reproduction of the following

formula from the text of the program which was adopted in 1961: "The party makes use of means of ideological influence in order to educate people in a spirit of a scientific-materialist world outlook and to overcome religious prejudices, without permitting injury to the feelings of believers."⁹ After this it should be noted that the basis for the disappearance of religion (as Marx said)¹⁰ is the perfecting of socialism and further consolidation of the ideological-political and social unity of society. And then as in the text of the new edition.

FOOTNOTES

1. See: CPSU program--New Edition--Draft. Moscow, 1985, pp 4. 22-24, 79. Further references to this document will be made in the next [edition] of the article--Editor's note.
2. See: Materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 15 October 1985. Moscow, 1985, p 10.
3. Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990. Draft. Moscow, 1985, p 25.
5. See, for example, Materials of the 24th CPSU Congress. Moscow, 1971, p 83.
6. V. I. Lenin: Complete Collected Works, Vol 12, p 145.
7. Ibid, p 146.
8. Constitution--Basic Law--of the USSR. Moscow, 1977, p 52.
9. CPSU Program, Moscow, 1976, pp 121-122.
10. See: K. Marx and F. Engels: Works, Vol 45, p 474.

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CSO: 1800/309

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR CC PARTY BURO HOLDS REGULAR MEETING

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Sep 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "At the KPB Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The BSSR CP Central Committee buro at its regularly scheduled meeting considered the question of implementing the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Future Development of Industrialization and Improvement of Labor Productivity in Capital Construction." A purposeful, integrated economic program to develop and improve the efficiency and quality of construction production in the BSSR for the 12th Five-Year Plan developed by Gosstroy and Gosplan of the BSSR as well as construction and other ministries and departments of the BSSR was approved.

The BSSR Central Committee buro reviewed the question "On the Work of the Party Committee and the Political Department of the BSSR MVD Intended to Heighten the Responsibility of Organization Personnel for Strengthening Law and Order and Socialist Legality." The buro noted that qualified personnel had strengthened the major services of the ministry system and of many departments of internal affairs. The formation of political agencies was completed. The work of internal affairs agencies charged with strengthening law and order in the republic improved somewhat. At the same time the level of party committee and political department activities still does not fully satisfy the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks proposed by the BSSR CP Central Committee in the resolution "On Instances of Gross Violation of Socialist Legality by Personnel of Republic Agencies Charged with the Preservation of Law." There is a failure to show the necessary persistence in taking active part in the struggle of all MVD organs to eliminate criminality, drunkenness, rowdyism and other violations of law. They have not overcome a formalistic approach to the organization of ideological, political and indoctrinational work with their own staffs.

The MVD party committee and political department have been put on notice about the need to constantly and purposefully improve the forms and methods of party political activities, to strengthen communications between internal affairs agencies and labor collectives and social organizations, and, based on this, to improve operational conditions and to reduce criminal activity in every city and rayon.

At the meeting the BSSR CP Central Committee Buro also studied several other questions of party and governmental construction and of economic development in the republic.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BSSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Sep 85 p 1

[Unsigned article: "At the BSSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At its September 27th meeting the BSSR Council of Ministers discussed the progress of an economic experiment being conducted in sectors of the republic's economy. A. A. Reut, deputy chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan of the republic gave a report.

He noted that the changes in the planning system provided for by the experiment and the evaluation of the activity and the material incentive plan had had in general a positive influence on the condition of the economy in the republic. Democratic initiatives in the management of production received further development. Enterprises and associations have great independence in economic activity and their responsibility for the consequences of their work has risen. New elements of the economic mechanism have created favorable conditions for strengthening contract discipline, reducing material and labor expenditures and have kept production oriented toward satisfying consumer requests and have opened up great possibilities for providing material incentive to collectives and workers for effective work and raising the effectiveness of economic controls and incentives.

At the same time many associations, enterprises and ministries are restructuring their work in accordance with the decisions of the April 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee directives on accelerating scientific and technical progress. Measures written into the economic experiment and intended to improve management are not being implemented efficiently enough. As in the past, introducing cost accounting practices, uncovering uncommon reserves for the intensification of production and fundamental upgrading of economic and financial management are receiving little attention.

It has not been possible to implement fully the very important cost accounting principle of material incentive. Labor payment funds are not always set up based on the work contribution of the collective, enterprise, shop, section and brigade. The shortcomings in organization and labor payment have led to a deterioration of the relationship between the growth of labor productivity and pay. Necessary measures are not being taken in order to improve production quality and the quality of everyday services for society. In a number of

ministry enterprises which are participating in the economic experiment the diversion of floating capital to uses not provided for in the plan has been allowed. Surpluses of material resources are large.

The BSSR ministries of light industry, food industry, meat and milk industry and consumer services industry and associations and enterprises under all-union jurisdiction engaged in the economic experiment as well as oblast executive committees and the Minsk city executive committee are invited to speed up their introduction of new management methods, to intensify cost accounting procedures within the production process which would ensure that all association and enterprise sub-units focus on the active introduction of scientific and technical achievements and advanced know-how as well as the improvement of work quality. It is recommended that they more fully utilize the possibilities suggested by the experiment for providing material incentives for workers and searching out resources for the intensification of production. Simultaneously, they have been directed to ensure highly efficient utilization of production capacity; the discovery of additional resources for labor productivity growth; the economizing of raw materials and other materials and power resources; systematic processing of agricultural production and the reduction of agricultural production losses in transportation, storage and processing.

The BSSR Council of Ministers ordered that BSSR Gosplan, the BSSR Ministry of Finance, BSSR State Committee for Labor, BSSR State Committee for Prices and the Belorussian offices of Gosbank and Srobybank of the USSR strengthen the influence of financial and economic controls in accelerating the rate of economic growth and introducing scientific achievements, advanced know-how, and no-waste technology into production.

At the meeting the BSSR Council of Ministers also discussed BSSR Gosplan proposals for improving primary indicators of the draft plan for 1986 and for the 12th Five-Year Plan. BSSR ministries and departments, oblast executive committees and the Minsk City Executive Committee have been directed to continue work on improving plan indicators in light of the CPSU Central Committee meeting on speeding up scientific and technical progress.

The meeting heard information from the first deputy chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers Yu. M. Khusainov about the completion of agricultural operations in the republic. He directed attention to the need for speeding up these operations and taking the necessary steps in order to get cattle into their indoor winter facilities in a timely manner.

The chairman of the BSSR Council of Ministers V. I. Brovnikov spoke at the meeting.

Comrades V. G. Baluyev and M. V. Kovalyav took part in the work of the BSSR Council of Ministers' meeting.

8750/13045
CSO: 1800/44

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ESTONIAN BURO CALLS FOR NEW DIRECTIONS IN BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 Nov 85 p 1

[ETA [Estonian News Agency] item: "At the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia"]

[Text] The buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia [ECP], at a regular session, considered the draft versions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of ESSR and the ESSR State Budget for 1986.

The draft of the plan for the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan stipulates the acceleration of production rates and the increase in the role of the intensive factors of the development of the republic's economy on the basis of the technical re-equipping of the branches, the introduction of new technology and technological processes, and the improvement of management methods. It is planned to obtain the entire increase in industrial and agricultural production by means of the increase in labor productivity.

In 1986, measures will be carried out to achieve the further increase in production, the expansion of the variety, and the improvement in the quality of consumer goods and services.

The chief tasks in the development of agriculture in 1986 are the increase in the production of output from animal husbandry, especially meat, and the more complete providing of the livestock with fodders produced on the farms themselves.

At the session it was noted that, in conformity with decisions of the April and October 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to act more decisively in converting the national economy to methods of intensive development, to concentrate the efforts of the labor collectives on the mobilizing of internal reserves, and to assure the precise fulfillment of the planned assignments.

The buro of the ECP Communist Party discussed the question of development of the mineral-fertilizers industry in the republic in 1986-1990. It was noted that in the current five-year plan the annual assignments for the production of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers were fulfilled. Steps were planned

for the further reinforcement of the material-technical base in this branch of industry, the activation of capacities for the production of superphosphate and phosphorite ore, the protection of the environment, the recycling of production waste production, and the recultivation of the land.

There was discussion of the question of the further development of new trends in biology and biotechnology. The joint decree that was adopted on this question by the ECP Central Committee and the ESSR Council of Ministers approved the basic directions for the projects dealing with the further development and raising of the level of fundamental and applied research in the new trends of biology and biotechnology, the increase in their rate of results, in the acceleration of the introduction into medicine, agriculture, and industry of highly effective biotechnological processes and methods for obtaining new products and preparations, high-grade material of very important agricultural crops and animals, and additives for human foods and animal fodders. A number of specific assignments were established for the Academy of Sciences, Agroprom [Agroindustry], and ministries and departments of ESSR; and provision was made for the allocation of capital investments for the construction and expansion of scientific-research institutes and other structures.

A joint decree was adopted by the ECP Central Committee and the ESSR Council of Ministers concerning the increase in production and the improvement in the supplying the population in the republic with fruit and vegetable produce during the 12th Five-Year Plan. The buro of the ECP Central Committee has required the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Agroprom, ESSR Ministry of Trade, ERSPO [Estonian Republic Union of Cooperative Societies], and the city and rayon executive committees to guarantee a considerable increase in the production and consumption of vegetables, fruits, and berries, and to achieve a reduction in the losses during the harvesting, transporting, storage, processing, and consumption of the output, the considerable improvement of their quality, and the improvement of their commercial appearance.

The buro listened to and approved a report on the activity of a delegation of the ECP which had made a trip to an organization of the German Communist Party in the Federal Land of Schleswig-Holstein (West Germany). Departments of the ECP Communist Party, the Tallinn City Committee of the party and the city executive committee, the Estonian Friendship Society, and a number of ministries and departments in the republic were given the responsibility of planning measures for the further reinforcement of party ties and business cooperation between the twin cities of Tallinn and Kiel.

The buro also considered certain other questions pertaining to the social-political and socioeconomic life of the republic.

5075

CSO: 1800/144

LaSSR BURO URGES TOUGHER ENFORCEMENT FOR UNEARNED INCOME

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party"]

During its last meeting the buro of the Latvian CC CP discussed the results of review and election meetings conducted in party groups, shop and primary organizations, as well as in regional and city party conferences. It was noted that these meetings were held in accordance with the directives of the April and October (1985) Plenums of the CC CPSU. Communist party members unanimously approved the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU, as well as the course proposed and consequently carried out by the party to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country, profoundly change the style and methods of party and state leadership, and decisively eradicate negative occurrences.

During these meetings documents from the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed with great interest, and in some places the discussions led to practical tasks. Many sensible and constructive suggestions were made. The work of electoral party organs was exactly evaluated. Shortcomings and negligence came under sharp attack as did those leaders whose thoughts and actions remain behind the times. Emphasis was placed on the necessity of organizing work that will facilitate the implementation of proposals aimed at intensifying the struggle against abuses and violations of discipline and against drunkenness and alcoholism. Proposals favoring more active use of both public opinion and the force of the law against persons receiving unearned income were also emphasized.

The review and election meetings had some drawbacks of their own. The reports made in some of the party meetings and conferences of the Rihzskiy, Talsinskiy, Leningradskiy rayons as well as the city of Ventpils were of a superficial nature. They lacked a self-critical analysis of existing problems and failed to reveal causes for oversights in work. Criticism, which was aimed at no one in particular and consisted mostly of wishes and requests, was frequently glossed over. The resolutions passed in a number of party organizations in the Daugavpilskiy, Dobel'skiy, and Proletarskiy rayons and Rezekne were far too rhetorical, reflecting neither the real situation nor the goals of collectives.

The bureau of the Latvian CC CP ordered sections of the CC, raykoms and gorkoms of the party, and primary party organizations to thoroughly analyze the results of the reports and elections, to focus their efforts on improving this work, to implement all expressed critical observations, to initiate work on the acceleration of socio-economic development, and to insure a worthy meeting of the CPSU 27th Congress.

During the meeting the bureau examined and approved the patriotic initiative of labor collectives and republic organizations in support of an appeal by the nation's leading establishments to organize a national volunteer Saturday on February 15, 1986, in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The bureau of the Latvian CC CP approved measures for the manufacture in the Latvian SSR of farm machines, equipment, and parts for the years 1986-1990. This was done to more fully ensure that problems arising from the Food Plan will be solved and to expand implementation of intensive technologies of cultivating farm crops. These technologies provide for an increase in the manufacture of farm products. These measures were arrived at by a joint decree on this issue of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party and the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

Other issues were also examined at this meeting of the bureau of the Latvian CC CP.

13150/12955
CSO: 1800/212

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PATIASHVILI ADDRESSES OFFICER CANDIDATES IN GEORGIAN BURO

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jul 85 p 1

[GRUZINFORM article: "They Close the Profession of the Courageous: a Meeting of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Since 1984, our republic has been represented by at least two of our envoys in every military VUZ in the country. This year, thousands of youths declared their desire to become defenders of the fatherland; of this number, more than 260 of the best qualified received the honorable right to stand with the ranks of officer candidates. This was discussed at the 23 July meeting, of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee with officer candidates who were enrolled by non-competitive acceptance in higher military educational institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Comrades D. I. Patiashvili, G. N. Yenukidze, B. V. Nikolskiy and Zh. K. Shartava; department heads of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee N. R. Sadzhaya and N. Sh. Endeladze; as well as member of the Military Council, Lieutenant General V. L. Gurevich, chief of the political directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District were in the presidium of the meeting.

B. V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee opened the meeting.

Colonel R. T. Nioradze, chief of the political directorate of the Georgian SSR Military Commissariat; Major General S. G. Yatsuk, deputy commander of ZakBO [Transcaucasus Military District]; and A. I. Shcherbakov, secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee cordially greeted future officers.

Officer candidates A. S. Machavariani, D. T. Khagba and D. N. Kulumbekov, who were enrolled in the Minsk Higher Military-Political Combined Arms School, the Kacha Higher Military Pilots' School imeni Myasnikov and the Cherepovets Higher Military Engineering Radio-Electronics School attested, on behalf of their comrades, that they will justify the confidence shown in them and will do everything in their power to become proficient in the difficult, but honorable profession of officer in the Soviet Army.

D. I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee spoke at the meeting.

Almost every third officer candidate who enlists by non-competitive acceptance has put in some time involved in production work. The profession of officer will gain representatives from the Onskiy, Ambrolaurskiy, Tsagerskiy and Sachkheriskiy rayons, as well as from several others where for many years, not a single man entered a military VUZ. The komsomol of the republic watch closely over their envoys. The republic's youth newspapers will regularly publish material about their training and a full and interesting program is being worked out for those returning home on leave.

At the present time, more than 90 percent of officers are communists or komsomol members; upwards of 70 percent have higher military or military special education. The majority of officers receive the corresponding specialization of engineer in higher military schools. In school, the officer takes shape as a person and as a professional soldier. Here he acquires the necessary knowledge and training; his ideological conviction and his loyalty to his people and to the cause of communism are strengthened.

The military schools of the country issue good reports in regard to how our republic's envoys, who became officer candidates a year ago, are serving and studying. In one case, officer candidate from Tbilisi, V. Chikovani became a squad commander, a petty officer 2nd class, and an exemplary student at the Leningrad Higher Military Naval Academy. G. Nikoleishvili, from Sukhumi, is making good progress in Kiev; S. Kekelidze, from Batumi, in Baku; and brothers Georgiy and Konstantin Bokuchave, from Rustavi, in Leningrad.

At the meeting, confidence was expressed that the current envoys from Soviet Georgia will also be worthy heirs of the fighting glory of older generations and will be able to hold the high rank of Soviet officer with honor.

In conclusion, Comrade D. I. Patiashvili congratulated the young people on behalf of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, on the beginning of their military life and wished them distinction in their training, sound health, happiness and great success in the noble career of service to the people and the defense of the attainments of socialism.

12976/13045
CSO: 1830/859

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AzSSR OFFICIALS AVOIDING CONTACT WITH CITIZENS

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1500-word lead editorial stressing the importance of those holding high positions in the party and government meeting with citizens to hear their opinions and complaints during duly designated office hours. The editorial notes that "there are still many violations in receiving citizens at administrations," and a number of ispolkom chairmen of soviets of peoples deputies and raykoms, as well as the minister of the meat and dairy industry, the minister of trade, and the chairmen of the State Committees for Labor Resources and Technical Trade Education are mentioned as "not having been at their places during reception hours." The editorial points out that "a responsible person with the authority to resolve problems must receive the workers. It is a pity that this principle is often violated."

AzSSR: PARTY CONFERENCE REPORTS NOTE OFFICIAL DISMISSALS

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 1600-word report by T. Aliyev on a Nakhchivan AzSSR party conference, at which the organization of consumer services was strongly criticized: "Consumer service organization is not operating according to the needs of the population." It is pointed out that "shortcomings persist in the selection, placement and training of cadres in this sector." It is also noted that "formalism and sloganism have not been completely eliminated in the political and economic training system. There are especially many shortcomings in this sector in Nakhchivan city and Ordubad and Shahbuz Rayons." In discussions of this misuse of official positions, it was mentioned that this campaign has led to a number of dismissals, including that of E. Aliyev, former first secretary of the Ordubad Raykom, for "repeating earlier mistakes in the development of the economy and in the selection and placement of cadres."

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 1600-word report by T. Mammadov on a Nagorno-Karabakhskaya AO party conference, at which consumer services were at the center of attention. "Although a significant change is felt in the sector of services provided to oblast workers, there are still many shortcomings. It was noted at the conference that the level of services is not keeping pace with the demands of the time. Specialized service establishments equipped with the latest technology are few. There are not enough operations for radio and television repair, household appliance repair and dry cleaning." A number of officials were also dismissed for "violating the

norms of collegiality and permitting gross errors in the conduct of work," including the former first secretary of Mardakert Rayon, V. Gabrielyan.

AzSSR: PRIMARY CP ORGANIZATIONS BLAMED FOR PRODUCTION FAILURES

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial on the importance of primary party organizations in the achievement of production quotas. "Not all primary party organizations are working at the level of their responsibilities. They are not using the broad powers given them by the CPSU Statutes and are not engaging themselves in economic, social and ideational education from the standpoint of contemporary demands." Citing factories and kolkhozes in Nakhchyvan, Hadrut and Imishli Rayons as examples of this, the editorial points out that "the unsatisfactory work of the cited institutions and enterprises is primarily connected with the inadequate activity of their party organizations and is a consequence of their weak engagement with important questions like strengthening labor discipline and organizational work and increasing the cadres' responsibility in their assigned tasks."

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CSO: 1830/412

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

REPORTS ON KAZAKH SSR OBLAST COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCES

Chimkent Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Yu. Livinskiy, Chimkent: "Raising Work Quality: At the Chimkent Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] As was noted in the accountability report of party oblast committee first secretary R. M. Myrzashev, the economy of southern Kazakhstan grew significantly stronger during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The oblast's industrial potential grew significantly due to introduction of large output capacities in the Chimkentshina Production Association, at the petroleum refinery, at the Achpolimetall Combine and in a number of other enterprises. Production of 650 new kinds of machines, equipment and articles was assimilated. A large volume of capital construction was completed. Laborers of the agroindustrial complex increased mean annual production and sale of many kinds of agricultural products to the state in comparison with the 10th Five-Year Plan.

However, the speaker emphasized, the style and methods of party leadership do not yet satisfy modern requirements. The oblast, city and rayon party committees were unable to promote psychological and organizational re-adjustment of party and business executives, and many of them found themselves unprepared for the transition to new methods of management.

The oblast's industry was unable to complete the control quotas of the five-year plan concerned with growth of production volume, or the 1985 plan for production of commercial products, their sale and labor productivity.

Assessing the activity of the oblast party committee concerned with managing the economy, during the discussions the speakers focused their attention on unsolved problems, they revealed shortcomings in a business-like manner, and they noted the ways of correcting them. Special emphasis was laid on the need for reinforcing discipline. Last year one out of every 10 collectives failed to complete its plan for the sale of industrial products, and one out of every four did not complete its obligations to associates. Their deliveries of products were short by over 67 million rubles. Consumers failed to receive a large quantity of refined lead, forging and pressing machines, yellow phosphorus, motor vehicle tires and cement. The plan for production

of cultural, personal and household goods was not completed. Thirty enterprises did not complete the five-year plan's labor productivity quotas, and about 50 allowed wages to increase beyond the limit.

The output-capital ratio is low in the oblast's enterprises. The rate of reequipment of production is falling behind the requirements of the times. The problem of labor mechanization remains acute. Large losses of raw materials, materials and electric energy are being permitted owing to mismanagement and violation of economic practices.

Criticism was sounded toward the oblast party committee and its sector departments at the conference. Chirkent city party committee first secretary V. Kozhevnikov noted in particular that the sector departments of the oblast party committee were constantly demanding oral and written operational summaries and statistics not foreseen by the information plan from the city committee, and that they were submitting numerous emergency assignments, fulfillment of which takes up much working time. The newly elected bureau of the oblast party committee, he said, must analyze the work of the departments and clearly define the procedures of their interaction with grass-roots party organizations.

There are many shortcomings in capital construction. Manpower and equipment continue to be dispersed, and the volume of unfinished construction is not decreasing. Of 18 construction trusts, six failed to complete the five-year program. Placement of housing and of social, cultural and personal facilities into operation is lagging especially. Capital investments allocated for land improvement are being assimilated poorly, and planned introduction of irrigated land is not being insured. There are cases of recalls, low quality and unfinished work.

There was an air of concern at the conference in the discussion of the situation with agriculture. Despite the fact that the sector's fixed productive capital increased by 31.3 percent in the five-year plan, the mean annual gross production volume increased by only 6 percent. The mean annual yields of cereal crops, potatoes, vegetables and cotton and the return from irrigated land decreased. An especially complex situation has evolved in animal husbandry and cotton farming. Not a single rayon was able to complete its five-year plan for procurement of raw cotton. The oblast's farms fell short in their deliveries of meat to the state by 20,000 tons.

Much attention was devoted in the accountability report and in statements of the delegates to improving party organizational work; the style and methods of the activities of the oblast, city and rayon party committees were analyzed. In particular it was noted that a number of city and rayon party committees are not displaying persistence and consistency in fulfilling the decisions of higher party organs and their own decisions.

The conference devoted serious attention to improving and raising the effectiveness of ideological work. It was noted that many agitation

collectives are inactive, that formalism in organizing party training is being tolerated, and that a number of executives at the oblast and rayon levels are not participating much in ideological and political indoctrination of the laborers.

The scale, depth and complexity of the problems imposed serious demands upon party, soviet and farm executives. This is why the problems of selecting, placing and indoctrinating personnel were discussed at the conference with special interest, all the more so because until recently things have been unsatisfactory in this area in the oblast. For a number of years Lenin's principles of promoting workers to executive positions on the basis of their political, working and moral qualities have been violated; grovelling, hypocrisy and tolerance of violators of party and state discipline have not always been suppressed.

The ninth plenum of the oblast party committee gave a proper assessment to all of these negative phenomena. The secretariat of the oblast committee was almost completely replaced for serious shortcomings in its work, and five rayon committee first secretaries and two oblast party committee department directors were dismissed from their posts for abuses and subjected to strict party punishment. In all in the period of accountability, around 480 listed workers were fired due to unfavorable performance. It was noted at the conference that the responsibility for shortcomings in work with personnel is borne by the rayon and city committees, by the oblast party committee and its departments.

A report on the work of the inspection commission of the oblast party organization was given by its chairman, T. K. Kazakhbayev.

Drafts of the new edition of the Party Program and amendments to the CPSU Charter were comprehensively discussed at the conference.

A report on the draft Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and In the Period to the Year 2000 was given by the chairman of the oblast executive committee, S. U. Dzhandosov. Specific proposals were submitted.

New members of the oblast party committee and the inspection commission and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh SSR Communist Party Congress were elected.

S. M. Mukashev, member of the Bureau of the Kazakh SSR Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy P. F. Lomako spoke at the conference.

CPSU Central Committee officials V. G. Makoveyev and A. S. Sennikov, Kazakh SSR Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy S. T. Takezhanov, and Kazakh SSR State Security Committee Chairman V. M. Miroshnik took part in the proceedings of the conference.

An organizational plenum was held. R. M. Myrzashev was elected first secretary of the Chimkent Oblast Party Committee, V. S. Chernenko was elected second secretary, and A. S. Bespayeva, S. A. Tereshchenko and A. S. Spatayev were elected secretaries.

Karaganda Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by N. Belov, Karaganda: "The Times Dictate the Style: From the Karaganda Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] "A new step forward in strengthening the oblast's economy and raising the effectiveness of the leading sectors of the national economy was made in the 11th Five-Year Plan," said A. G. Korkin, first secretary of the Karaganda Oblast Committee of the Kazakh SSR Communist Party in his report to the conference.

In 5 years the industrial production volume in the oblast grew by 17.5 percent, and labor productivity increased by 9.5 percent. The five-year plan's quotas for coal extraction and for roofing shingle, asbestos-cement article and footwear production were met. Production of industrial rubber articles almost tripled.

Coal extraction and processing occupy the principal place in the oblast's industry. Another fact indicating the importance of this sector is that in the past five-year plan 470 million rubles were spent on its development. But did the enormous assets produce the anticipated return?

A tendency for technical-economic indicators to decrease has appeared in the basin. Over half of the mines are unable to reach their full productive capacities. The mean monthly load on working faces is decreasing. The quantity of longwalls extracting 1,000 or more tons of coal per shift has dropped. Just due to emergency shutdowns of equipment, each year the Karagandaugol Association falls short by up to 4 million tons of coal. Nor is the number of lagging mining sections decreasing--they represent almost half of the sections in the basin.

In preceding rayon and city election conferences communists directed serious criticism at scientists and engineers for shortcomings in their work and for providing inadequate assistance to miners in mechanizing main and auxiliary processes. An especially large number of complaints from miners have accumulated against the Karagandagormash Association, which produces coal mining complexes. The association's machine builders were unable to provide dependable mining equipment to the miners, and they failed to meet their contracted responsibilities. In the end, both General Director E. Shartner and Chief Engineer A. Onopko were fired from their posts. A significant share of the blame also lies with the association's party committee, which was unable to mobilize the collective to solve production problems, and which did little to monitor measures concerned with technical progress.

Speakers at the conference noted that no matter how great the measures drafted by party committees of any level might be, if a collective is headed by a leader who is unable to reorganize the work in the spirit of today's requirements, in correspondence with the tasks of the day, if he has lost his feeling of exactingness and responsibility, there can be no hope of success.

And successes did not always accompany the labor collectives of the oblast in the 11th Five-Year Plan. A significant number of enterprises, it was noted in the accountability report, remained indebted to the state. A fourth of them were unable to fulfill the five-year product sales plan. If we consider promised deliveries as well, the number of debtors is even larger. The industrial production volume and growth of labor productivity were found to be below the plan. Cast iron, steel and rolled metal production quotas were not met. Cases of inadequate attention of party committees toward leadership of the economy were discussed at the conference by the delegates.

Communists spoke with special alarm about the poor work of industrial enterprises in Temirtau--the Karaganda Metals Combine and the Karbid and Karaganda-tsement associations. Last year 85 million of the 88 million rubles of the total shortfall in sales was credited to enterprises of Temirtau.

Commissioning of the first generation of a tin plate production shop in the present five-year plan has become a memorable landmark to builders and metallurgists of Temirtau. The party committees kept construction progress under unweakening control. For a long time the shop, which was started up with major shortcomings on the basis of an abbreviated production flow, could not reach its planned output capacity. It took a year and a half or two to become fully operational.

And still, there was this new event at Kazakhstan's Magnitka operation: A few hours before the new year the worker's commission accepted the first stage of the second generation of that same tin plate shop. The term itself "first stage" suggests that the new output capacities were once again accepted for operation on the basis of an abbreviated production flow.

Interest was shown at the conference in a discussion on accelerating scientific-technical progress. Each year more than 3,000 new equipment measures are introduced in the oblast. Around 40 million rubles are invested on introduction of new production processes. Six hundred twenty fully mechanized and automated lines and dozens of machine tools equipped with digital programmed control have been installed at the industrial enterprises.

Cases where newly installed machine tools, machines and flow lines were working at half capacity were noted. Major scientific forces are operating in Karaganda Oblast, but sometimes the goals of the scientists are divorced from the practical tasks of the labor collectives.

There are many unsolved problems in agriculture as well. Shortcomings exist in the use of irrigated land: In some sovkhoses only 60-70 centners of potatoes are harvested from half a hectare.

Communists at the conference discussed a wide range of issues concerned with the organizational, political and ideological activities of the oblast party organization. It was noted that the center of gravity of indoctrination has moved to the labor collectives.

T. A. Abdrazakov gave a report on the work of the inspection commission of the oblast party organization.

A report on the draft Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and In the Period to the Year 2000 was given by Z. I. Inkabayev, chairman of the executive committee of the oblast Soviet of Peoples Deputies.

The delegates gave their approval to the preconference party documents and submitted a number of proposals.

New members were elected to the oblast party committee and inspection commission, and delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Kazakh SSR Communist Party Congress were elected.

Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Chairman N. A. Nazarbayev, a member of the Bureau of the Kazakh SSR Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

CPSU Central Committee officials V. D. Tkachenko and I. N. Tutevol and USSR Council of Ministers official B. T. Batsanov took part in the conference's proceedings.

An organizational plenum was held. A. G. Korkin was reelected first secretary of the Karaganda Oblast Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Zh. Sh. Kalmaganbetov was elected second secretary, and K. A. Amanbayev, A. M. Ivanov, A. F. Romanov and Sh. T. Tokmagambetov were elected secretaries.

East Kazakhstan Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by P. Shchuplov, Ust-Kamenogorsk: "On the Basis of New Dimensions: From the East Kazakhstan Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Problems concerned with development of nonferrous metallurgy were in the center of attention of delegates to the 26th East Kazakhstan Oblast Party Conference. Party oblast committee First Secretary A. V. Milkin, who gave the accountability report, stated at the conference that the oblast's enterprises exceeded the production plan by 125 million rubles in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Ninety-two percent of the production increase was obtained due to growth of labor productivity. Over 130 mechanized and automated flow lines were introduced and around 150 new kinds of articles were placed into series production during this period.

On the whole the rate of production intensification remains low in the oblast. Less than half of the capital investments are allocated to reconstruction and reequipping of production. Eight hundred twenty measures with an economic impact of 13 million rubles should have been introduced this year in the "Intensification-90" program. An inspection revealed that most of these measures are not at all directed at technical progress and fundamental reorganization of production.

There are 5,000 workers in the oblast employed in experimental and design subdivisions. Unfortunately only one out every seven of them participates in creative activity and in development of new equipment and progressive production procedures. The rest "help" the enterprises produce their commercial products. Low is the contribution made to development of the leading sector by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Kazakh State Institute for the Planning of Nonferrous Metallurgy Enterprises, even though large scientific-technical forces are concentrated in these institutes. In the last 20 years the scientists have not proposed any new developments, except for autogenic metal smelting. The industrial department of the oblast party committee, which is headed by A. Provkin, has not been dealing seriously with the problems of technical progress.

The time has come to actively replace fixed capital, to strengthen the ties between science and production and to take a new approach to assessing the activities of party, soviet and trade union organs. It was noted that the machine building plants of the oblast center are participating poorly in reequipping of the enterprises, and they are timid at introducing machine tools equipped with digital programmed control and manipulators. In 2 years miners fell short by hundreds of thousands of tons of metallurgical raw material due to a shortage of equipment. At the same time the production and machine building structures shop at Vostokmash has been under construction for 9 years, and the end of this construction is nowhere in sight.

Rather than delving deeply into the economics and organization of production, and improving indoctrination in the labor collectives, some party committees are getting carried away with meetings and conferences, and adopting numerous decrees.

As was noted by conference delegates, the oblast, city and rayon party committees and the primary party organizations have not achieved a fundamental improvement in capital construction. Production discipline continues to be low and personnel turnover continues to be great at the construction sites. Unexcused absences and full-day shutdowns meant a loss of 90,000 man-hours in 2 years.

The speaker and participants of the discussion talked with great concern about the state of affairs in agriculture. In the period of accountability the oblast surpassed its grain, milk and egg procurement plan and poured five times more buckwheat into the state granaries. However, it was unable to reach the level planned for the five-year plan. State procurement

suffered a shortfall of 360,000 tons of grain, 53,000 tons of sunflower, 8,000 tons of milk and large quantities of potatoes and vegetables.

Many decrees were adopted pertaining to agriculture. But they are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily.

The accountability report, which contained a deep critical analysis, evoked lively exchange of opinion. The speakers assessed the local state of affairs objectively, from a new dimension, guiding themselves by decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the party's pre-congress documents.

Many useful ideas were stated in regard to the problems of organizational, ideological and political indoctrination work, and development of the human factor. Party and Komsomol training and lecture propaganda grew noticeably more lively in the oblast in recent years, but window dressing is still a problem here. In some rayons concern is shown not for the quality of lectures and reports but rather for their quantity. Theoretical premises are weakly tied in with practical work.

Numerous cases of drunkenness, unexcused absences, tardiness and crime attest to weak indoctrination work locally. Some listed workers of the Oblast party committee have been unable to meet the demands of their positions. Oblast executive committee first deputy chairman A. Arkhipov, Kurchumskiy Rayon party committee first secretary F. Dzhaksylykov, oblast agricultural administration chief Ye. Tyshchenko and Bolshenarymskiy, Kurchumskiy and Zaysanskiy rayon executive committee chairmen Ye. Retivikh, I. Kavelkin and A. Zheksenbayev failed to justify the trust shown in them, and they were relieved from their posts. Recently the oblast committee bureau relieved Zaysanskiy Rayon party committee first secretary S. Sakeshov.

The gloomy personnel statistics indicate that the oblast, city and rayon party committees have been promoting people to executive posts in haste, without deeply studying their working and political qualities.

Oblast executive committee chairman K. Boztayev gave a report at the conference on the draft Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and in the Period to the Year 2000.

A report on the work of the inspection commission of the oblast party organization was given by Sh. I. Ibrayev.

New members were elected to the oblast party committee and the inspection commission, and delegates were elected to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan Communist Central Committee secretary Ye. F. Bashmakov spoke at the conference.

N. F. Mishchenko, sector director of the Department of Party Organizational Work of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR State Agroindustrial Committee

deputy chairman V. D. Danilenko and first deputy chairman of the republic's State Agroindustrial Committee N. T. Knyazev took part in the proceedings of the conference.

A. V. Milkin was reelected first secretary of the oblast committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, K. U. Ukin was elected second secretary, and G. L. Berdyugin, E. M. Zhakselekov and T. D. Nechayeva were elected secretaries at an organizational plenum.

Guryev Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by G. Kazantsev, Guryev: "With High Responsibility; From the Guryev Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] The oil extraction volume decreased by almost a third in the five-year period. Growth of reserves is significantly behind the annual rate of extraction of valuable crude. Thus the Guryevneftegazgeologiya Association was able to meet only 25 percent of the quota for growth of mineral extraction. And it is taking an unjustifiably long time to place explored deposits into exploitation.

The main cause of the decrease in the effectiveness of oil extraction and geological prospecting, it was noted in the accountability report given at the oblast party conference by oblast committee first secretary A. Kulibayev, has to do with weakening of organizational and mass political work, and with slow reorganization of the style and methods of the economy's leadership.

Conference delegates noted that in concentrating its attention on the key problems of intensifying extraction, the oblast party committee often weakened supervision over the state of affairs in the decisive sector, and handed out light punishments to delinquent executives.

Geologists are deeply indebted to the national economy. During the five-year plan they essentially roamed the Guryev steppes and sand dunes with their drilling rigs in "idle gear." The coefficient of "extraction" was totally unimpressive--three modest discoveries. The geological reserves were found to be so small despite the enormous material outlays, that the cost of one ton of discovered oil attained a "record" in the sector. K. Kabdulov, a drilling foreman with the Caspian Expedition, cited facts of blatant violations of labor and production discipline. Accidents at other drilling sites cost millions of rubles in losses. And the idle time of tunneling brigades waiting to begin their work is always in the months.

An analysis showed, the speaker emphasized, that on the whole the results of the five-year plan in the industry do little to alleviate concern. Six percent of the enterprises are chronically failing to meet the state quota. Plan adjustments are still being made. The output-capital ratio dropped

by 23 percent, which can do nothing to promote production effectiveness. A good half of the labor collectives are not participating in the campaign for scientific-technical progress. Failure to fulfill plans for new equipment and for modernization of the shops has naturally led to a situation where 40 percent of the workers are doing manual labor with low productivity. Production of articles bearing the honorary pentangle has decreased by 8 percent. Fines totaling 1 million rubles have been imposed on those responsible for waste.

Shortcomings in capital construction were discussed with a sense of concern at the conference. One out of every two contracting organizations is unable to meet its quota. As a result they were unable to assimilate almost a quarter of a million rubles of allocations in the five-year plan. New housing construction was short by 100,000 square meters, construction of children's preschool institutions fell short by 2,000 places, and a number of social, cultural and personal facilities were not placed into operation.

The delegates insistently raised the question as to why decisions of the preceding accountability conference and of plenums and active party members concerned with introducing discipline and order into the sector had not been fulfilled.

The contribution made by Guryev stockbreeders and farmers has been marked on many occasions by union and republic awards. Although they did manage to complete the five-year plan for deliveries of meat, milk, wool and eggs, nonetheless it was noted that extensive farming methods are delaying growth of the productivity of the farms and plantations. In many sovkhoses the indicators for the selling weight of farm animals are below the average levels for the republic, and the milk yields do not exceed 1,500 liters. As in the previous winter, considerable animal mortality occurred in a number of places. Workers of the party committees, it was noted at the conference, rarely visit the farms, preferring to administer from their offices; living communication with people and organizational activity are being substituted by collection of all kinds of reports and mailing of circulars.

The speakers emphasized that concern for human labor is the weakest link in the activities of the oblast's party, soviet and trade union organizations. Real attention to improving working, leisure and personal conditions is frequently lost in semantic quibbling.

Problems concerned with organizational, ideological and political indoctrination work were in the center of attention of the delegates. It was noted that formalism, didactic thinking, window dressing and general appeals have not yet been eradicated completely.

The delegates discussed the need for punishing personnel more strictly for mismanagement and for an inability to organize their work. Alarming statistics were cited in regard to transfers of executives who had compromised themselves. One hundred thirty listed workers were unable to make the grade, and they were fired for dishonesty in work and for violating

rules. Fifty-six executives guilty of misappropriation and abuses were subjected to criminal proceedings.

A report on the revision commission of the oblast party organization was also given by its chairman Kh. Gubashev. The delegates discussed the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and Charter, with the proposed amendments. A report on the draft Basic Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and in the Period to the Year 2000, given by oblast executive committee chairman Ye. Taskinbayev, was discussed with considerable interest.

In its resolutions the conference gave its approval to the preconference party documents. New members were elected to the oblast party committee and the inspection commission, and delegates were elected to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee secretary K. T. Turysov spoke at the conference.

CPSU Central Committee official V. G. Martirosov, Kazakh SSR Minister of Housing and Municipal Services Sh. Shardarbekov, and chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Prices Sn. K. Nakipov took part in the proceedings of the conference.

A. A. Kulibayev was elected first secretary of the Guryev Oblast Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, V. N. Ustinov was elected second secretary, and M. Zh. Chayzhunusov, M. S. Saginbayev and Yu. G. Vikulov were elected secretaries at an organizational plenum.

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CSO: 1830/279

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY RECRUITMENT SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN KRASNOVODSK

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 2200-word article by P. Alyyev and S. Guljanov on the 10th Krasnovodsk Oblast party conference, at which it was noted that "there are basic shortcomings in accepting members into party ranks, training young communists and increasing the influence of communists on the life of work collectives. Due to the low level of those recommended for party membership, 30 people were prevented from entering party ranks; this is because insufficient political-educational work was conducted with them." It is added that most of these cases occurred in the Krasnovodsk and Nebitdag Gorkoms.

MANAGEMENT SHORTCOMINGS POINTED OUT IN MARY OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word Turkmeninform report on a Mary Oblast party conference at which a number of problems and shortcomings were discussed. "The brigade form of labor organization is being introduced slowly, and existing production technology is not being used effectively. Planned results in raising agricultural crop and livestock productivity during the 11th 5-Year Plan were not achieved." It is also reported that "the organization of ideological work among the population was criticized. The great amount of formalism and the lack of a militant tone in this work were noted. There are basic shortcomings in the work of party, soviet and economic organs."

'HUMAN' FACTOR IN PARTY WORK STRESSED IN TUSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial urging the party leadership to be more communicative. "Some leading cadres are not paying enough attention to arousing enthusiasm about enterprise work, speaking and making reports, or informing their own collectives about the state of affairs. Party committees must strengthen their demands on them in order to gain the leading cadres' active participation in educational work, because ideological work is inseparably connected with the acceleration of socioeconomic growth. The party teaches us that the human factor must be activated within the indivisible unity of economic strategy, strong social policy, and the relevant ideational-educational work, and that it is impossible to resolve any of the duties set before us without this."

CADRE PROBLEMS IN MARY OBLAST; GORKOM FIRST SECRETARY DISMISSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 15 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 2300-word article by K. Gurbanov and M. Tarannik on a Mary Oblast party conference, at which serious cadre problems were reported. "Delegates expressed their concern about the selection, placement and training of cadres. For example, over the last 5 years in Mary city one out of 4 of the 306 chairmen of factories, administrations and organizations has been removed for shortcomings in their work, 34 of them for misusing their office or the commission of crimes." It was added that "A. Jalayev, first secretary of the Mary Gorkom, was relieved of his responsibilities for weakness in the selection and placement of cadres and for permitting haste by changing enterprise chairmen without foundation."

TURKMEN CP CONGRESS CRITICIZES IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1400-word lead editorial on the 23rd Turkmen CP Congress, at which ideological indoctrination and related issues came under fire. "In the delegates' speeches existing shortcomings in ideological and political education were noted. The level of this work does not meet the party's demands for the present time or the changes which have taken place in all spheres of our society. Formalism and an estrangement from practical duties are being eliminated too slowly. Some ideological cadres are not facing up to modern forms and methods of work and are not keeping in step with the times."

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CSO: 1830/401

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN CP BURO MEETS ON CREATING NEW S&T COMPLEXES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 14 February 1986 carries on page 1 a 500-word report titled "In the Turkmen CP Central Committee Buro" on a regular session of the same.

The Buro passed a resolution creating interdepartmental scientific and technical complexes and on providing for their functioning.

In order to implement this resolution, the Turkmen CP Central Committee, in a joint resolution with the TuSSR Council of Ministers, directed the republican Gosplan, ministries and departments to include the use of highly effective new forms of technology and materials when preparing 5-year and annual plans.

The Buro also approved the plan for the participation of Turkmenistan in the International Peace Year.

Republic mass media were directed to provide broader coverage of events, with particular attention given to showing the wide support for the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR.

Other issues were also discussed.

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CSO: 1830/392

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AzSSR: 'TWADDLE, FORMALISM' IN PROPAGANDA CRITICIZED

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by H. Manafov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Gusar Raykom, on shortcomings in the conduct of ideological work. Pointing out the improvements wrought recently by emphasizing results instead of the passing of decrees, he adds that "we say openly that we have been still unable to free ourselves from twaddle, formalism, and oversimplification in propaganda work. There are various reasons for this, factors such as the inexperience of ideological cadres, their low level of preparation, and the weakness of the material base of ideological work."

AzSSR: STRONGER MATERIAL BASE FOR IDEOLOGICAL WORK URGED

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial on the need to strengthen the material basis of ideological work. Noting that there are now 4 political education houses and 125 political education offices providing services and support for ideological workers, as well as 128 party libraries, the editorial adds that "we have to mention that these libraries and other technical channels of propaganda are not being used appropriately in a number of places. It is the obligation of party organizations and propagandists to put this work in order and turn the technical channels of propaganda into true aids in ideological work."

MORE SATIRE URGED IN PEOPLE'S CONTROL PUBLICITY

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Arif Mammadov, deputy editor of INSHAATCHY and STROITEL newspapers, on the effectiveness of trade newspapers in aiding the Peoples Control Committee in its efforts. Citing a number of instances highlighting this cooperation, he adds that "we must recognize that we also have shortcomings in this sector. There are virtually no satirical articles and sketches employing these well-tried forms of criticism on thematic pages. One can count on one's fingers the materials devoted to criticism of groups and staffs unable to do their work on the level of the day's demands."

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CSO: 1830/413

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

1986 PLANS OF KAZAKH 'WRITERS' PRESS DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 3 January 1986 carries on page 7 an 1,100-word article by Sayyn Muratbekov, director of the republic "Zhazysy" (Writers) Press, titled "The Results of Suggestions Made During the Year." The article details 1986 publishing plans of the press for books in Kazakh, Russian, Uighur, and Korean. According to Muratbekov, books to be published will illustrate Soviet internationalist values in particular and will also accord with new party dictates on literary criticism. Some specific volumes planned for publication are discussed in detail.

KAZAKH 'FLAME' PRESS AFTER 10 YEARS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 3 January 1986 carries on page 9 an 1,400-word article by Bolat Bodawbayev, director of the KaSSR's "Zhalyn" (Flame) press, titled "Zhalyn after 10 Years." The article reports on 10 years of achievements by the press and plans for the future. Bodawbayev notes that approximately 1,300 books with a total printing of 23 million were published by the 78 KaSSR book presses and the Chief Editorial Office of the Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediyasy.

Going on to look specifically at the "Zhalyn" youth press, Bodawbayev notes how far the press has come since it was established in 1976. In that year the press published only 30 books compared to 257 with a total printing of 10 million in 1985. Moreover, Bodawbayev goes on to show, with the quantitative gains have come major qualitative improvements as well. There have been major efforts, for example to accord publication plans with the needs of specific components of the press's youth audience and to reduce the degree of "haphazardness" that characterized, in Bodawbayev's words, book selection in the past. The press now also strives to expand its audience through cooperation with other presses, some located outside the Soviet Union, where there is often an avid demand for translations of Kazakh children's books.

ROLE OF TATARS IN EARLY KAZAKH PUBLISHING DOWNGRADED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 17 January 1986 carries on page 14 an 1,300-word article by Yermeeoali Nyohmetov and Satybaldy Dawymov, published under the rubric "We Return Again to Topics Already Discussed," entitled "The Real Facts About the First Kazakh Books." The article is in response to a recent article by Tatar scholar Abrar

Qarimullin reviewing the early history of the Kazakh book and the role of the Tatar publishing houses in Kazan in it.

Nyohmetov and Dawymov criticize Qarimullin for the many books missed in his research and the many incorrect facts in his article. Qarimullin, for example, is criticized for failure to include Kazakh books published at Tashkent and elsewhere, and, by implication, of overstating the role of the Tatar presses. He is also criticized for ignoring work on the early history of the Kazakh book done in the KaSSR and for serious errors of date and edition.

KAZAKHS CATALOGUE THEIR LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 221, February 1986 carries on page 3 an 800-word report by Baianoul Qaliev, general editor of the 10-volume "Qazaq Tusindirme Sozdegi" [Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh Language], published under the rubric "Mother Tongue--Mother's Milk" on the history of the dictionary project and on the recently completed dictionary itself (9 volumes now published with a 10th to appear this year). The article is entitled "Qazao Tusindirme Sozdeoi."

According to Qaliev, the 10-volume dictionary is a unique and original work that will be the first of its kind for a Turkic language and which is the very expression of Soviet dedication to collecting linguistic materials from the minority peoples of the Soviet Union. The dictionary, compilation of which began in 1937, will comprise 103,000 main entries. The purpose of the dictionary, Qaliev stresses, is nothing less than to provide a full and completely documented picture of the Kazakh language in all its aspects.

KAZAKH KOMSUMUL JOURNAL BEGINS NEW COMPUTER RUBRIC

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 1, January 1986 carries on pages 5-8 the 2,900-word first article by Apolmazhit Oteshov titled "Rudiments of Computer Sciences" in a series to appear under the new rubric "Computer School." Oteshov, who is a programmer-mathematician and a teacher of the republic's Physics-Mathematics School, explains the history of the computer, how it works and the many potential applications of computer technology. The ISKRA-226 (128 K with built-in 80 column display, paired with a DZM-180 132-column printer and what looks like two large format external disk drives) is used as the basis of discussion by Oteshov.

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CSO: 1830/402

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

MARXISM-LENINISM STRESSED AT TuSSR EDUCATION CONFERENCE

/Editorial Report/ Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 1 January 1986 carries on page 2 an unsigned 1800-word report on the Republic Scientific-practical Conference on the Marxism-Leninism Studies of Pedagogical Cadres, which was sponsored by the TuSSR Ministry of Education. S. Veliyev, deputy minister of Education, pointed out in his report that "teachers must give special attention to arming the students with scientific atheism knowledge in their extracurricular activities, such as various circles, young atheists' clubs and students' scientific societies." He also noted that "more than 1500 schools of scientific communism operate in our republic with close to 60,000 students."

MARXISM-LENINISM KNOWLEDGE INCREASING IN TURKMENISTAN

/Editorial Report/ Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 1200-word article by F. Maslakova, scientific secretary of the Turkmenistan affiliate of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, on Marxism-Leninism training in the TuSSR. "Over the last 10 years the number of people who have been exposed to all forms of the Marxism-Leninism training system in our republic has increased more than seven times. The creation of a strong material base which makes it possible to teach Marxism-Leninism successfully is an important question in raising the scientific level of party propaganda. Between 1966 and 1985, 39 classics of Marxism-Leninism have been published in the Turkmen language with a general circulation of 209,000." It is also pointed out that "teaching the Soviet people a relentless attitude toward manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, as well as national exclusiveness and national egoism, is an important duty of ideological workers."

/12228

CSO: 1830/403

RELIGION

COMMUNISTS URGED TO CONDUCT ATHEIST PROPAGANDA MORE ACTIVELY

Kabu KOMMUNIST in Azeri 22 Jan 86 p 2

/Article by M. Jalilov, candidate of philosophical sciences, docent: "Questions of Atheist Education"/

/Text/ It stated in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program that one must organically connect progress and development in the social-political, economic and cultural building sectors, and that increasing the role of the human factor must stand at the center of all of them. We read in the draft: "One must connect the successful achievement of duties set forth by the party with increasing the role of the human factor. A society of socialism cannot operate effectively without finding new ways to develop the creativity of the masses in all sectors of public life."

Among the social-political, material and spiritual factors in the development of the new man, the correct organization of ideological education, especially atheistic education, is stressed in the draft. In this important party document the inheritance principle within the questions of the spiritual-atheistic education of the personality was given serious consideration. In the draft program Leninist concepts of the constitutional principles of freedom of conscience, the serious relationship between the fight against religious remnants and the struggle for the building of socialism and communism, the fact that religion is not a personal issue for communists, the fact that compulsion is not permitted in atheistic education, the fact that religious feelings and believers should be approached with respect, etc. have found their full expression.

"Socialism guarantees the rule of the scientific worldview in the spiritual life of Soviet society." These words in the draft mean that no place can be given to any kind of nonscientific, especially religious-idealistic expression of truth in the consciousness of any member of modern Soviet society, and that no place should be given in their behavior to remnants of religious practices or harmful customs and habits. The need to strengthen the struggle of ideas against manifestations of all conservative and harmful traditions, religious rites and ceremonies was especially noted in the document--the party "considers cutting the roots of customs opposed to the socialist way of life to be the most important aspect of ideological work."

"The struggle against manifestations of foreign ideology and morality and all negative situations related to...remnants of the past in the people's consciousness and behavior, and shortcomings of active work in various sectors of public life are important components of the work of communist education."

This thesis demands from communists that a more active struggle be conducted against religious rituals which try to enter in the form of national traditions, remnants of religious ideology which nourish nationalistic fanaticism, and manifestations of national-religious exclusiveness; it demands the organization of counterpropaganda against influences of bourgeois ideology, especially its attempts to exploit the feelings of religious believers; and it demands the complete elimination such phenomena as wordiness, campaignism and superficiality which still reveal themselves in atheistic education, and weakness in the scientific-theoretical foundations of religious criticism.

Differing from earlier programs, "atheistic education" has been included for the first time in the ranks of the components of the work of the party's ideological education along with labor, moral, political, collectivist, internationalistic, humanistic, patriotic, etc., education. This is an expression of the fact that atheism has a mass nature in our country, that scientific atheism is turning into the belief of the majority of Soviet people. In the same part of the draft it is stated: "The party, which supports the constitutional guarantees of freedom of conscience undeviatingly, condemns efforts to exploit religion to the detriment of the interests of society and the individual. The correct way to eradicate religious fanaticism is through increasing men's work and social activism, by educating them and by establishing and disseminating widely new Soviet ceremonies."

Including in the draft the thesis on the necessity for atheistic education will undoubtedly mobilize party organizations to maintain a more creative and active relationship to this work. This thesis is very useful and important. All specialists and propagandists appreciate it from the heart. I wish to explain my own proposals on this part, namely, the "atheistic education" part.

There are two basic approaches in atheistic education: the critical and the affirmative. The first is to make scientific criticism of religious ideology, to lay the basis for rejecting religious judgments, to organize the ideological struggle for the eradication of religious cults, etc. The second involves the comprehension of reality, the affirmation of the atheistic view of the world through the formation of a completely scientific atheistic worldview in mankind. The second approach takes into consideration the liberation of the personality from religious influences, changing atheism into belief in the world of intellect and the affirmation of man's existence. K. Marx noted once about the second approach of scientific atheism that atheism is not only a denial of religion, but is also an affirmation of man's existence. F. Engels wrote that man, having emerged from being a part of God, repeatedly affirms his own existence to himself. In our opinion, from this point of view a relative deepening and definition of the second approach is needed in the draft of the new edition of the Program because the first has found full expression in its text. Thus, I propose that following the above-mentioned "Atheistic Education" this sentence should be added: "The party considers that the formation of a scientific atheistic worldview (or scientific atheistic belief) among the

Soviet people is one of the most important duties of communist education." Attention is drawn to this same aspect in Art 52 of the USSR Constitution where it is demonstrated that "the right of Soviet citizens...to perform religious ceremonies or to conduct atheistic propaganda is guaranteed." Even from this point of view it is clear that including the idea we have noted in the CPSU Program is appropriate.

At the end of the sentence which we noted in the draft, the following sentence would be even more relevant: "The social-political and material-spiritual conditions for the creation and spread of new socialist ceremonies are to be established." This would make it possible to eliminate the artificial haste, occasional primitivism and inadequacies of form and content in the creation and application of socialist ceremonies.

At the end of Art 2, para g) of the section "Party members, their duties and rights" in the CPSU Statutes (together with the proposed changes) which states: "It is the obligation of the party member...to conduct a definitive struggle against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology, private property mentality, religious fanaticism and other views and customs alien to the socialist way of life"; one should add after "conduct...atheistic propaganda active." This, in our opinion, gives atheistic propaganda the character of a "statutory obligation" for communists, eliminates the disregard to this work of a number of communists and intellectuals, and contributes to the further expansion of the successes of atheistic propaganda.

9676/12228
CSO: 1831/414

RELIGION

TuSSR: 'ISLAMIC MODERNISTS' ASSAILED

/Editorial Report/ Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 1700-word article by T. Atayev, member of the USSR Philosophy Society, claiming that "religious believers, especially present-day Islamic modernists, are propagandizing such false ideas as 'Islam is democratically principled; it is a proponent of the well-being of the people; it preaches a high level of morality and supports the material and cultural development of the Soviet people.'" He also maintains that "Islamic modernists also preach that belief in 'holiness' and visits to 'holy' places are important cultural and tourist measures which influence men's health and peace of mind. Among them there are also those who maintain that there is no significance in praying at 'holy' cemeteries. They think correctly that Islam's content is antiquated and are attempting to modernize it." The article also notes the activity of "young pseudo-mollas" in a number of rayons: the rayons cited for religious activity are Vekilbazar, Tagta, Tel'man, Bayramaly, Yylanly, Kalinin and Murgab.

TuSSR: PERSISTENCE OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF EXAMINED BY TEACHERS

/Editorial Report/ Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 January 1986 carries on pages 3-4 2600-word article by M.K. Aminova, senior teacher in the Pedagogy and Psychology Department of the Republic Advanced Teachers Training Institute, on the new secondary school course "Ethics and Psychology of Family Life," which has been taught in Russian-language schools since the 1984-1985 school year, but was introduced into the Turkmen-language schools only in January 1986. Pointing out that one of the goals of the course is to give students an atheistic education, Aminova stresses that "it is important that teachers consider the characteristics of national psychology and forms of life which have become tradition, the level and nature of the population's religious belief. Religious holidays and traditions exert a powerful influence on some children, and they are drawn into participating in such holidays through family life. Teachers must not forget that the close relationship between religious and national traditions in our republic is one of the reasons for the preservation of harmful religious remnants among a certain segment of the population."

18 April 1986

MARY OBLAST ATHEIST ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHTED

/Editorial Report/ Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 29 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 400-word article by A. Atdayeva, lecturer and methodologist at the Mary Oblast House of Scientific Atheism. In order to train cadres for this work, he points out, "a special school for atheist lecturers, propagandists and organizers of atheistic work has been established in the oblast, and close to 400 cadres have been attracted to it."

KASSR: ATHEISM PROPAGANDISTS MUST RESIST RELIGIOUS 'MODERNISM'

/Editorial Report/ Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 1, January 1986 carries on page 18 a 1600-word article by Zhetoisbay Bekbavev, published under the rubric "For Students at Cultural Universities," titled "The Struggle Against Religion." The article notes how religion has changed its tune with the times and how it now seeks to accord with today's changed circumstances in a campaign of "modernism" to reaffirm its shaky hold over the credulous, even claiming credit for the achievements of communism. Bekbavev cautions his readers against this reformed ideology of the new religion and calls upon agitators to take the measure of this "modernism" and to recognize it for what it is, the last gasp of an outdated system of superstitious belief that is now rapidly giving way before the scientific and technological revolution and the achievements of socialism.

/12228

CSO: 1830/404

RELIGION

BRIEFS

CHURCH DELEGATION VISITS POLAND--Warsaw, 28 February--PAP reports the arrival of a Russian Orthodox Church delegation here at the invitation of the Polish Ecumenical Council. The representatives of the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, headed by Bishop Anatoliy of Ufa and Sterlitamak, were received by K Morawski, member of the Polish Council of State and president of the Christian Social Association's main administration. The importance of increasingly broad Christian participation in the struggle to preserve peace, for disarmament and international cooperation was discussed. In this context, the sides recognized the exceptional importance of the Soviet peace proposals aimed at the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. [TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 12 PM] /12232

CSO: 1830/411

CULTURE

NATIONAL ELEMENTS STRESSED IN BAKU INNER CITY DEVELOPMENT

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 1200-word article by A. Ahmadov, cand. tech. sci., on the renovation of buildings in Baku's ancient Inner City and how this should affect the life of the quarter in which it is situated. "The sale of alcohol must be forbidden in the Inner City. Our ancestors never touched alcohol." In addition, "special attention must be given to the renovation, organization, and advertising for the Inner City public baths. Local, light, and food product industries and trade institutions must organize the production and sale of folk art, souvenirs and national foods. Shops, stores, and teahouses must be decorated in the old style, and service personnel, even renovators, must have national elements in their dress."

POET LONGS FOR 'DAY OF LIBERTY' IN TABRIZ

/Editorial Report/ Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 24 January 1986 carries on page 4 a poem by Azeroghlu, titled "Speak, Why Are You Silent?" concerning his "native Tabriz" /Iranian Azerbaijan/ and his longing for its freedom. The last verse is: "They say 'Bomb Tabriz into the ground.'/They fear that one day you will rise up again/That you will destroy the barricades and the bayonets./I expect that day, my Tabriz./I wish that in the sunset of my life/I may write another poem to the day of liberty."

/12228

CSO: 1830/415

SOCIAL ISSUES

WEAKNESSES IN AZSSR PEOPLES UNIVERSITY NETWORK POINTED OUT

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial pointing out that "there are still serious shortcomings and problems awaiting solutions in the work of republic peoples universities. The peoples university network is not developing in an orderly manner. Peoples universities are operating in only 10 cities and a few rayons. There are universities with the same theme duplicating each other's work. Their training is not always well organized. Up to the present, peoples universities have not been established in 38 rural rayons. In the last 4 years the number of students at agriculture-oriented universities has dropped by 1,500." It is also pointed out that "the university network for international education, Russian, counterpropaganda and international relations, physical education and sports does not correspond to the needs of the day."

AZSSR JUSTICE OFFICIAL ASSAILS POOR CHOICE OF PERSONAL NAMES

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 January carries on page 4 a 1200-word article by A. Zulfugarov, first deputy AzSSR minister of justice, urging that families be more careful in naming their children. He points out that there are many kinds of acceptable names, many of them innovative, harmonious to the ear, and politically acceptable and gives the example of a Hungarian family who recently named their newborn daughter Raisa-Nancy. "However, in some rayons of our republic we come across names like Kotan /plow/, Traktor, Mashyn /car/, Moskvich, Tashkilat /organization/, Razbor /choice/, Komandir, Golchomag /kulak'/, Harif /rival/, Sarkhosh /drunk/ and Mulkedar /landowner/." He urges that in such cases that the names be legally changed.

PUBLIC OPINION STUDIES STRESSED AT AZERBAIJAN SEMINAR

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 400-word Azeriform report on a seminar on "Social problems of the modern Azeri village." The seminar was sponsored jointly by the Public Opinion Study and Sociological Research Center of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan chapter of the Soviet Sociology Society of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the Lankaran Gorkom. Speakers at the seminar pointed out that "the use of the results of public opinion and sociological research in the building of the economy and culture helps party and soviet organs in perfecting organizational and political education work and provides direction in the examination of new forms and methods of activity."

SOCIAL ISSUES

EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION CRITICIZED IN TuSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 January 1986 carries a 1000-word lead editorial on the role of trade unions in socialist competition. It is noted that "the effectiveness of labor competition has been lower than it should be in some places, and its forms and methods do not correspond to requirements of the present stage of modern economic growth. In some workers' collectives competition is not being conducted by means of a strong and deep relationship to the work of putting economic growth on an intensive track and rebuilding the economic mechanism. One must perfect the forms of participation of trade union organizations in the analysis of the problems of lagging factories under socialist competition."

SHORTCOMINGS IN TURKMEN SCHOOLS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 10 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial on achievements and shortcomings observed in the schools in the first half of the academic year. "The economic plan for attracting students to school has not been fulfilled in a number of cities and rayons. Above all, student participation is poor in certain schools. The study material base is weak at some schools. At these, switching to the department system of teaching is proceeding slowly. There are places where school property is not being watched with a proprietary eye. The way is open for teachers to teach outside their specialties. This leads to the lowering of the quality of instruction given to the students. In addition, internal controls are poorly organized in some schools. This reveals that rayon and city peoples education departments are not interested enough in the situation of work at the schools."

TURKMEN YOUTH TRAINED IN RSFSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 28 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word interview with A. Amansakhedov, secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee, who answers the question: "What is the Komsomol's position on training skilled youths in accordance with the demands of scientific-technical progress?" He answers that "for some years the possibility has been created for a large group of young boys and girls to study at professional-technical schools in the RSFSR through the Komsomol." He notes that in the last 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan 4259 students went to the RSFSR to study, of which "4087, or 95.9 percent, are representatives of the local nationality." Of those who have graduated from these schools, "more than 2000 have joined the ranks of the workers of our republic."

KSSR: EQUIPMENT, TECHNOLOGY PROBLEMS PLAGUE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by S. Amanov, deputy chief of the KaSSR State Committee for Vocational and Professional Education, published under the rubric "New Goals for Creativity," titled "Vocational Schools in a New Era." The article looks at Kazakh vocational and professional schools as the new 5-Year Plan begins.

According to Amanov, there are now in the KaSSR 481 secondary vocational and technical schools with 310,000 students and 38 vocational and technical schools with 1,500 students. Together, he continues, such schools produced 140,000 new specialist workers for republic industry in 1985.

The demand for such workers, Amanov goes on, is continuing to grow and requirements are becoming more complex as scientific and technological progress accelerate. Thus, he makes clear, the new party economic program will mean many new functions and goals for republic vocational and technical schools.

Amanov complains, however, and technical schools whose material and technical bases are weak and which lack the up-to-date equipment and technology needed to train students in the latest production techniques and which are unable to establish proper connections with the actual centers of production. Since problems are particularly severe with schools serving certain industries, Amanov calls upon the responsible ministries and authorities to devote more attention to the difficulties such schools are encountering and to support them better in the future.

RUSSIAN SCHOOLS DISCRIMINATE AGAINST KAZAKH TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 3 January 1986 carries on pages 10-11 a 4,100-word QAZAQ ADEBIYETI "Round Table Discussion" titled "We Want To Teach the Mother Tongue," recorded by Mereke Qulkenov. Participating were B. Amanbayeva, a methodist of the Kazakh Language Department of the Alma-Ata City Teachers Retraining Institute, and five Kazakh-language teachers. The round table, which is intended as a follow-up to an article on the teaching of Russian in Kazakh schools published in late 1985, looks at the "other side of the issue," the teaching of Kazakh in Russian schools.

Discussion during the round table focused on four main topics: 1) the problem of cadres, or rather the lack of them; 2) the bad attitude on the part of school administrators toward Kazakh-language instruction and Kazakh-language teachers; 3) textbooks; 4) the unresponsiveness of the educational authorities toward the demands for change that have been heard for some years and which have been called for by Soviet educational reforms. From what is said by panel participants, it emerges that there is no systematic, regular instruction in Kazakh in Russian schools, educational plans and programs to the contrary, and that where Kazakh is taught it is taught as a "foreign language" rather than as the primary language of the KaSSR.

Looking in more detail at the "cadre problem" panel participants suggest that a large part of this problem is a systematic discrimination against Kazakh-language teachers. School administrators, for example, are often unwilling to treat Kazakh-language instructors as full-fledged members of their educational collectives and to involve them in the running of their schools. Individual Kazakh-language instructors, who are not part of the established school departments and are neglected by administrators, have a hard time finding space to teach and work in and must teach almost completely without the usual curriculum resources and aids available to teachers in other disciplines.

Teachers involved in the discussion also complain about Kazakh-language classes that are classes in name only, the tendency to use hours assigned in lesson plans for teaching Kazakh to other subjects, the assignment of Kazakh-language instruction to the last hour of the school day when children are tired and restless, and problems with textbooks. Textbooks currently in use are not only of poor quality physically but are also badly written and organized and often provide examples of Kazakh in paradigms that are grammatically incorrect or exemplify poor usage. In regard to textbooks, teachers also complain about the lack of proverbs and other popular idioms in them capable of conveying to students the proper image of the richness of the Kazakh language. Much the same criticism is leveled against the anthology of Kazakh literature currently in use for literature classes. The selection of the text is characterized as poor and one-sided, and explanations are lacking. But in spite of the many deficiencies, the literature anthology has been reprinted 17 times without any change whatever, a fact the teachers see as indicative of official attitudes of disinterest toward Kazakh-language instruction.

In conclusion, panel participants call above all for the systematization of Kazakh-language instruction in Russian schools, for adequate instructional support within schools and within republic higher education, and for a careful study of the many methodological problems involved with teaching the Kazakh language in Russian schools. An editorial note at the end of the round table refers these conclusions to the KaSSR Ministry of Education.

MANY PROBLEMS FOUND IN KAZAKH SCHOOL TEXTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh on 1 January 1986 carries on pages 12-15 a 3,500-word article by Sabetoazy Aqatayev, candidate in historical sciences and docent of the Alma-Ata Foreign Languages Pedagogical Institute, published under the rubric "School Reform in Life." titled "Deficiencies in Textbooks." The article looks at the many problems of Kazakh-language school texts and the implications of such deficiencies for Kazakh national culture.

Aqatayev makes clear that, in his view, the Soviet Kazakh nationality school, one of the direct products of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is alive and well. He also makes clear that he associates the present "flourishing" of Kazakh national culture in the Soviet Union in large part with the high state of development of the Kazakh nationality school.

However, Aqatayev continues, while all this is true and while he does not wish to claim anything but equality and an equal state of development for Kazakh nationality versus Russian and other nationality schools, he does acknowledge the "peculiarities" of Kazakh schools. The "peculiarities," he makes clear, are largely in terms of highly deficient school texts--most often translations of Russian texts.

Through numerous examples, Aqatayev shows that well-written, easily understood and clear texts are exceptions rather than the rule in Kazakh nationality schools and that most existing texts do substantial violence to Kazakh syntax and idiom. However, he notes, school texts in fact share similar qualities with most other Kazakh-language books published in the KaSSR. Aqatayev further suggests that the poor quality of texts, and thus the language to which children are exposed, as well as their lack of training in literature may be a large part of the problem. To neglect literature, he emphasizes, is to neglect one's national culture.

KAZAKH FAMILIES CHANGING BUT STRONGER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh on 1 January 1986 carries on pages 14-15 a 1,400-word article by Professor Kh. Arghynbayev, doctor of historical sciences, published under the rubric "Golden Threshold," titled "The Foundation of Our Humanitarianism." The article looks at changes in the position of women and in the nature and composition of the family since the Great October Socialist Revolution. In particular, Arghynbayev notes the streamlining (above all reduction in size) of the family that has gone on side by side with the growing liberation of Kazakh women.

In particular, Arghynbayev notes the radical shift to the nuclear family that has taken place in recent years. Whereas a survey of 1472 Kazakh families in 1966-68 showed that more than half (51.1 percent) of families surveyed were large families, most often comprised of three generations living under the same roof, the trend today, Arghynbayev continues, is decisively toward the nuclear family with new relationships--above all equality of the sexes governing it. He suggests, however, that in spite of its decrease in size and other changes under Soviet rule, the Kazakh family remains the basis of national values, of education, and of humanitarianism that it has always been.

MINISTER ENCOURAGES EMIGRES TO STUDY IN KAZAKH SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Report Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh on 22 February 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word interview with KaSSR "Otan" (Homeland) Society. The interview, recorded under the rubric "Such is Our Way of Life" and titled "Kazakhstan's Educational Institutions Call," was recorded by Qormanghali Jazabai. In it minister Narabayev first discusses the present state of Kazakh higher and specialized secondary education, student benefits and the many foreign students currently studying in Soviet and Kazakh institutions of higher education. Secretary Jonas-uli then provides specific directions on application procedures to republic schools for emigre Kazakhns and Uighurs served by his "OTAN" Society. The pleasant conditions and strong state support of any and all studying in republic educational institutions are stressed by Narabayev.

/12624
CSO: 1830/406

SOCIAL ISSUES

TUSSR GOSKOMTRUD TO MOVE FAMILIES TO AMUR OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad KOMSOMOLETS TURKMENISTANA in Russian on 11 March 1986 carries on page 4 a 100-word announcement from the TuSSR State Committee for Labor noting that oblast ispolkom labor departments will be moving families from Turkmenistan to kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Amur oblast.

Migrants and their belongings are moved for free; the head of each household receives 200 rubles, family members receive 75 rubles each. They are provided with either homes with outhouses or apartments with all amenities, cattle, poultry, fuel, feed for the cattle and "other benefits."

Special trains for the Amur Oblast will depart 11 March and 15 April. The point(s) of departure are not specified.

/12232

CSO: 1830/417

REGIONAL ISSUES

WATER RESOURCES MINISTER QUESTIONED ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Writer Zalygin's Open Letter

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 40, 2 Oct 85, p 12

[Article by Sergey Zalygin, candidate of technical sciences]

[Text] In an open letter, this writer presents his thoughts about a careful attitude towards water, a valuable common resource, to N. F. Vasilev, USSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources,

Deeply respected Nikolay Fedorovich!

You probably recall your fairly recent meeting and discussion with writers.

You wanted to explain to them some questions about the ministry's activities. We had many questions, but today allow me to focus your attention on only one of them. This is the question of the price of water.

I asked you this. You answered that the Ministry does not put a price upon water, and explained it thusly.

Depending upon soil quality, the irrigation norm for a given crop can be 5,000 or 15,000 cubic meters per hectare. This means that one farm has to pay three fold more than the other for the same operation. This is not just, it is more just and easier to give the water to the other farm.

Fifteen thousand cubic meters, this (alas, a realistic figure) hurts. No kind of soil can hold this amount of water in its active layer. Consequently a good watering at this norm, either runs off, or recharges ground water, promoting salinization or water logging of land (at the state's expense?!).

Of course, other natural wealth is also lost, but it is lost on its own -- water losses are accompanied by land losses.

In general, what can be the economic basis for water resources operations if water has no price?

It turns out that there are data on how much water is available, how much is withdrawn, why, for whom, what distance it was moved and what quantity was sent to water users, how much was used and how much was irretrievably lost, but these data are, essentially, extra-cost and extra-economic. Are they apparently just speculative?

However, even if one bases work on water not having a price, nevertheless, when it is taken from a source, it becomes a "product". It acquires its own cost [sebestoimost] because of operational expenses and depreciation deductions on the cost of water intake installations. Furthermore, flowing through expensive canals, regulation installations, pipes and pumping stations, and also taking into account losses through evaporation, seepage and other, unforeseen losses, water acquires even greater value.

Once again, if water has no price, is extremely inexpensive, even the most fantastic project for the redistribution of natural waters seems profitable, as its price remains the same, nothing, if we move it 3 km or 3,000 km.

Yes, irrigation increases yields, but at what price?

We no longer have any other ministries or departments exploiting natural resources for which these resources have no prices -- timber has it in timber felling areas, and peat, mineral fertilizers and other minerals and fossil fuels have prices. Why is water an exception?

Air still has no price, but if we were to transport air, it would also acquire a price, and a fairly high one. Agriculture uses land without a price, but land is sort of permanently attached to the land user, and this obligates it to a great extent. It is not possible to attach a water source to a user. This makes it all the more necessary for water to have a price.

What is the reason for the special situation of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, where the material with which it works has no cost?

If the water used by crops is supplied free of charge, then, perhaps, mineral nutrients should also be free-- and fertilizers sent to farms as a gift? The requirements of different categories of soils for mineral fertilizers vary even more than for water during the plant growth season. Why not take away the price for fertilizer and equalize all farms? Would this make a solution more just and easy?

However, irrigated agriculture is not simply water operations. Irrigation would not give much without fertilizer, machinery, tractors, trucks, and outlays for the storage of agricultural products. This means that a whole series of ministries are equal partners and participants, but for some reason the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water resources puts it unequivocally: if there is water there will be a harvest, no water -- no harvest! No matter how persistently and loudly this is announced, it still needs to be proven in a number of cases, while, there is no need to prove the necessity of fertilizers and agricultural machinery. Without irrigation it is impossible to raise a whole series of crops, above all in desert areas, but in zones with

variable moisture supplies, many farms do not need water to obtain good yields, to say nothing of the comparatively low cost of their output.

Doesn't the Ministry often play the role of a benefactor: saying, does anybody need free water? Many farms could get along without irrigation, but they are persistently coxed: "You don't understand your own advantages."

Economically weak farms (even with free water irrigation costs money) obtain loans through the Ministry. However, if these loans are not paid back on time they increase the actual cost of water.

In talks with writers you have repeatedly stated with pride that your Ministry obtains more resource from the state than does any construction ministry.

Well, how much is returned to the state? How much and at what price? If, in a zone with unstable moisture supply, the harvest from irrigated agriculture is distributed between all who contributed to it, and the share of reclamation workers is proportionate to the outlays for the construction, repair and operation of irrigation systems, how is the effect determined. Won't it turn out that in some areas irrigation produces a smaller return than, for example, fertilizer or the simplest improvements: forestry, chemicals or anti-erosion measures?

The return is less, but the risks of loss in soil fertility in the near future are the highest.

The simplest reclamation measures cost incomparably less per hectare and they do not involve the risk of soil water logging, salinization or leaching, do not have a negative impact upon rivers, water sources and sinks. They attract more attention to our land resources as a whole, and not just to the irrigated component. This is very important.

Why are indicators such as the prime costs of irrigated output in zones with unstable moisture, and construction costs per hectare so "modestly" included, while they are completely lacking in any report or publications.

If there are no such data, there can be no designing of various alternatives, which would determine where and what land reclamation, water or very simple projects would be most profitable. How can water, this irreplaceable state resource, be more profitably used?

In addition to all this, in addition to economics, the social-political factor also expresses itself with full force here: to give customers water free, means to corrupt them.

No sort of limits on water, premiums for its savings or fines for excessive consumption, even if they are implemented, are a substitute for the category of value. This is nothing other than the psychology of the poacher: if one gets caught wasting water, pay the fine, if not, then use as much as you want without paying for it, this means mismanaged property.

Fifteen thousand cubic meters per hectare! Of course, it is impossible to return to previous regimes and equipment, but it is necessary to save water.

The stricter the better [i chem dalshe, tem zhestche]. This is again a question of price.

We are suprised and bewildered. "The Aral Sea is drying up!" This at water consumption rates in which not only year around canals, but also the channels of rivers which disappeared in historic times [??] Perhaps another question is needed: why does the Aral Sea still exist"

However, why not think about how to now economically preserve many lakes, rivers and entire basins in their primeveal purity? In many countries pure water is sold in bottles. Our country, with the largest reserves of fresh water, will not have anything to trade if we retain our old ideas about this natural resource.

Expenses for the protection of water have a very modest place in the Ministry's budget, even though protection and improvement is reclamation in a genuine sense, which can also earn a sizable income.

Here also arises the question about the cost of water -- how can water be energetically protected and improved if nobody pays for it, if it is distributed as a gift.

The October (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum outlined huge investments in land reclamation, but this in no way means that these resources can be unaccountable uses, just like water itself.

Today, deeply respected Nikolay Fedorovich, it is obvious that the question should not be whether or not water should have a price, but how soon, and by what methodology and how effectively this price should be introduced.

Again: The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources has developed grandiose plans, but what can be their economic significance and feasibility if they do not put a price on water

Vasilev's Reply

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, 18 Dec 85 p 13

[Article by N. F. Vasilev, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources]

[Text] At the recently adjourned 6th RSFSR Writers' Congress, great attention was given to problems of protecting the country's natural resources and to questions involving land reclamation. Not long before the congress, on 20 October, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published an article, "Water Operations Without Cost...of Water?", by Sergey Zalygin, a writer and a candidate of technical sciences. In this article, an open letter to N. F. Vasilev, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the author raised pressing economic and ecological questions in the country's water resource operations and gave proof supporting his idea about the need to introduce a price on water used in land

reclamation. This article was answered by many letters, the majority of them supporting the writer's proposals. Today the editors publish the answer of N. F. Vasilev, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. This is also in the form of an open letter. It also publishes some of the more representative of readers' letters.

Respected Sergey Pavlovich, your article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA was attentively examined at the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. You chose to cover the question of the "price of water" in your open letter. In actuality, it touches upon a wide circle of questions involving the development strategy for reclamation in the country, problems in the rational use of water resources and, perhaps, with the direction of agrarian policy in general. It was these ideas and thoughts which you talked about on television, in journal and newspaper articles. Apparently, this is a point of view which you strongly advocate. Of course, there is nothing bad about that.

However, we have a different point of view on a number of questions. Viewing the same problem from two sides will undoubtedly help in establishing the truth.

In your article you raise the questions: is reclamation necessary at all and what sort of reclamation is most advisable under contemporary conditions? I am ready to discuss them in detail, however, the length of a newspaper article does not permit me to fully do this.

In evaluating the prospects for the development of agriculture and the real possibilities for the country's economy, the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum approved a long term reclamation program and pronounced it a decisive factor for steadily increasing the food supply.

The basis for the long term program is a sharp improvement in the use of the presently available reclaimed land, the further widespread development of reclamation construction and the operational introduction of new irrigated and drained lands. Neither should the "simplest" reclamation projects be forgotten, they are an integral component of the program. There can be no objection to anti-erosion, soil conservation and forestry measures. In spite of this it is necessary to move from defenses against drought to other measures of fighting it. Plant breeding, rational principles of dryland agriculture, and simple reclamation projects are adaptations to arid conditions in a given territory, and, if there is insufficient natural water supply these measures are practically powerless and there will be no harvest. Therefore two CPSU Plena were dedicated to problems in the development of reclamation. At the conference in Tselinograd, M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stated, in all clarity: "It is obvious to all of us that in our country, with its severe continental climate and frequent droughts, agricultural production stability cannot be assured without reclaimed land, above all, irrigated land. We have come a long way and are implementing a huge program for agricultural reclamation. In the future the scales of reclamation work will be expanded on the basis of plans which have already been worked out and approved. Our firm line was again supported at last year's October Plenum."

In your article, Sergey Pavlovich, you repeatedly said that irrigation will lead to water logging, salinization and to the almost irretrievable loss of soil fertility.

Worldwide experience in irrigated agriculture all shows the opposite. Soil salinization is an ancient enemy of irrigated agriculture. It is an evil, but not an inevitable one. Our Soviet reclamation science and practice have mastered radical measures in the fight against salinization. Examples of this are the use of the naturally saline Golodnaya and Dzhizakskaya Steppes, the Khorezmskiy Massif in Uzbekistan, the Kuraaraskinskaya Lowland in Azerbaijan and the Ararat Valley in Armenia. This experience belongs to world science, it is studied and actively used in foreign countries. We have not succeeded in returning all saline areas to life, salt is entering new areas where there were shortcomings and errors in development, but intensive work is being done. It is planned to complete the long term program prior to 1990.

However, let us return to the price of water. This is the question you have presented to me, as the head of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. You have chosen the wrong address. Our ministry does not consume water, it is used for irrigation by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, now that the question has been posed, I will answer it. Yes, water used in the national economy has a price, and a very high one. The state spends huge sums on the construction of irrigation systems: reservoirs, canals, pumping stations, water resources engineering facilities. At kolkhozes and sovkhozes expensive intrafarm networks are being built, sprinklers, automatic and electrical equipment installed and transferred free of charge to farms. This is undoubtedly an achievement of our social order, it is simply unthinkable in capitalist countries.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes use their own resources to operate intrafarm networks. Irrigation costs farms a lot of money (electrical energy, fuel, equipment repair, wages, capital depreciation). All this is included in the prime cost of products. Farms are not indifferent as to the amount of water they use for irrigation. There is a direct economic interest in using less water. Thus, the question as to whether or not there is a price for water has an answer: yes.

Payment for the use of water is another matter. The state does not charge agricultural enterprises a price for water. This is not because the ministry has any sort of desire to act as a benefactor, and, as you express it, to wastefully give farms free gifts. In our state there is in operation a multifactor economic mechanism for relations between various sectors and elements of the national economy. This involves questions of the production profitability, price formation, the level of consumption and demand for various products. This mechanism is constantly being improved. A system of rates for water use has been established for industrial enterprises. Agricultural and communal utilities are freed from payments for water. Moreover, it has been decided to use state budget funds to compensate kolkhozes and sovkhozes for 30 percent of their intrafarm network operating expenses.

This is not the only subsidy given to agriculture. Thus, agricultural machinery has two prices. One, the higher price, is for accounts with .PA industry, and the other, a lower one, is for sales to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The difference comes from the state budget. Electrical energy is paid for at subsidized rates.

The party's agrarian policy is above all directed towards creating economic conditions which will make possible the intensive development of agriculture in order to complete the Food Program as rapidly as possible.

The question about payment for irrigation water is not a new one. In the history of our country there were periods (the 1920's and 1930's) when there was a charge (sbor) for water and during 1949-1956 there was a payment for water. However, the desired economic and engineering results were not achieved and the payment was dropped.

The use value of water in an irrigation system can be expressed only through crop yields. If this is not taken into consideration and a system of paid water use is organized in which the administration operating the system were materially interested in selling as much water as possible (increasing the earnings from its sale) and the water user were interested in using as little water as possible it is obvious that the productivity of irrigated land could suffer substantially. Therefore, economic relations between water resources organs and water users should create a material interest in both parties to economically use irrigation water and to improve the productivity of irrigated land.

The system of commercial-monetary relations which has evolved and has been in operation for a long time both in irrigated crop production and agriculture as a whole, requires careful attention, as behind it lie the objectively existing economic laws of socialism which, as is known, do not change, and cannot be changed, but must only be used intelligently, in the interests of our national economy. Our state bears part of the outlays for agricultural equipment and supplies irrigation water without payment (besplatno), but not without compensation (ne bezvovnezdno). The state receives differential rent from farms using water through its price policy, the turnover tax, income tax, deductions from profits and fixed payments. These are sources to compensate budget outlays for maintaining irrigation systems. The inclusion of the cost of irrigation water in the production cost of agricultural products would require a radical break with the entire price formation system, an increase in purchase prices and, as a result, in wholesale prices. This contradicts the social policies of our state.

All this does not exclude the necessity, within the framework of improvements in economic relations of all sectors of the national economy, more thorough cost accounting and improvements in the economic mechanism's efficiency, of finding ways of stimulating a careful, thrifty attitude to water resources -- a remarkable gift of nature.

The most radical method of water savings in irrigation is the introduction of progressive technological solutions and the design and construction of systems in which the excessive use of water would simply be impossible. Neither should one rule out sanctions and the introduction of the most modern achievements of scientific-technical progress. These are ways which will guarantee success. This is the path we are taking.

The letter voices indignation about the high rate of water consumption -- 15,000 cubic meters per hectare. Yes, Sergey Pavlovich! Every specialist knows that the norm could be even higher in some conditions.

Many years of research have shown that in the country's arid zones the consumption of water is 5,000-7,000 cubic meters per hectare for cotton, 7,000-9,000 for alfalfa, and 11,000-12,000 for rice. Full yields cannot be obtained without putting this much water on the fields.

Also, in a number of rayons where atmospheric precipitation does not flush out salts which have accumulated in the soil, it is necessary to supply an additional 5,000 cubic meters of water per hectare for such flushing.

Rice growing techniques require a continuous flow of water. The unit volumes of water delivered are 1.5 fold greater than water consumption. The irrigation norms in our country average 9,800 cubic meters per hectare. In the United States 12,100 cubic meters are used on each hectare, in Mexico -- 13,300, in Turkey -- 14,100 and in India 17,400. For this water farmers pay blood money earned in a system of sweat labor.

Prior to entering fields, water flows from its source to an irrigation facility. Naturally, in such a system there are losses of water through seepage and runoff. Their complete elimination involves huge outlays of monetary and material resources.

Detailed studies show that seepage and runoff are not irretrievably lost, a considerable share are returned through surface and underground routes. Such return water plays an important role in river basin water balances. It is repeatedly used for irrigation and other national economic needs. Irrigation experience around the world shows that in many cases the use of return waters is more profitable than work to completely eliminate irrigation system losses. The Syrdarya River is an example of the effective use of return waters. At present, with a guaranteed flow of 33 cubic kilometers, the water supply is 44 cubic kilometers, that is, 11 cubic kilometers are used repeatedly. Return waters are also used in the Amudarya, Kuban, Don and Dnepr Rivers.

Land reclamation in our country is characterized by high technical standards. The state has given reclamation workers everything necessary for the projects being built to meet the highest world standards. Ninety two percent of the the irrigation systems now being built have antiseepage lining and pipes. The newest high quality sprinklers are being put out on the fields. Automation is being actively introduced. For example, in Saratov Oblast a system has been put into operation in which the entire watering process, including turning the sprinklers and pumps on and off is carried out without human participation, depending upon specific agrometeorological conditions. Also, automated information monitoring systems have been introduced on more than 1 million hectares.

Does this mean that everything is in order, and that there are no problems or shortcomings? Of course not! There are many.

There are great reserves in the use of reclaimed land. There is no end to the work here. Above all, intensive technologies for growing crops should have an influence. Large areas require reconstruction and, improvements in the reclamation condition of irrigated areas. There are serious shortcomings in the organization of irrigation system design, construction and operation.

It is impossible to cover all these questions in one article. We are prepared to continue this discussion in any form: in the press, at our ministry, at our kolkhozes and, best of all, at kolkhozes or sovkhozes. We invite you, Sergey Pavlovich and other writers and readers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, to become more closely acquainted with this great and complex work in renewing the nurturing land, to become absorbed in its daily toil and to illuminate the real problems and obstacles which delay returns from reclaimed fields and from our general public wealth, the golden wealth of agriculture.

In our view, workers on the ideological front, the editors of central, republic and local newspapers, television and radio must more broadly to illuminate the implementation of plans for further developments in reclamation, the achievements of production innovators and progressive workers and to reveal reclamation's role and significance in implementing the food program.

Reclamation workers' labor is difficult and endless. As a rule, the builders of reclamation projects work far from home, in deserts and swamps, in cold and torrid heat. Their labors transform the land. It is quite natural that we are doing much to raise their profession's prestige. Last year the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet established the award "Honored Reclamation Worker of the USSR".

Experience in reclamation construction during the Soviet period presents rich material for creating artistic and popular works. The board of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Secretariat of the USSR Writers' Union announced an All-Union literary competition for the best works of prose, poetry, drama, sketches and popular works dedicated to problems in transforming the land, constructive activity, the widespread development of land reclamation in order to create a guaranteed food supply and to protect and comprehensively use water resources.

Sergey Pavlovich, in view of your special knowledge, we hope that you will creatively participate in the competition and we count on your active propaganda for the implementation of the long term reclamation program.

In conclusion, I want to again stress that your letter made it possible to acquaint the readers of a popular newspaper with our opinion and I invite you to think about ways of developing agriculture.

From the editors: The question about the price of water is, understandably, complex and in need of further careful study. This conversation also requires in regard to the character of the discussion of ecological problems at the writers' congress. It appears that it would be interesting to attentively listen to adherents of all points of view,

after all, this involves an invaluable natural resource! Now, during the discussion of the Basic Directions for the economic and social development of the USSR during 1986-1990 and up until 2000, is the time for this dispute. Sergey Zalygin will also participate in further discussions.

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CSO: 1800/184

REGIONAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN AKTIV MEETS TO IMPROVE PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Oct 85 pp 1-3

[GruzINFORM Article: "Raising a Reliable New Generation for the Republic's Working Class. . .At the Aktiv Meeting of Georgian Vocational Education Workers"]

[Text] The discussion in the meeting between the republic's leaders and representatives of the system for vocational and technical education, which has become traditional in recent years, was a serious and principled exchange concerning education of a worthy new generation of the working class and ways of improving the prestige of vocational and technical education in every aspect.

The meeting defined the main directions for successful implementation of the reform of general and vocational education, plans for the immediate future and prospects for development of the entire system of training a worthy replenishment for the ranks of the working class, its replacement which in the very near future is to decide the destiny of our national economy and to become the leading force of our entire society.

The immense concern which the party and government have been showing concerning the future generation of the republic's working class was emphasized in the speech of D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and in the speeches made by participants in the meeting of the aktiv; they spoke about achievements in this area, and existing shortcomings were subjected to scrupulous criticism.

Sharing in the Historical Task

Today's meeting is a special one in its significance, it was noted at the conference. To some degree it sums up the results of what has been done since the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress, analyzes progress in carrying out the instructions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which adopted the Basic Directions for Reform of General and Vocational Education, and evaluates the changes which have taken place in the system of vocational and technical education since the April (1983) conference of the republic's party-economic aktiv, which was devoted to problems in this area.

And all of this is in the light of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the next congress of the Georgian CP.

The meeting takes on particular significance because it is taking place immediately after the meeting held in the CPSU Central Committee with veterans of the Stakhanov movement, production front rankers and innovators, during which M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's central committee, said that there is one special trait about the Stakhanov movement: it was born among young people, and this was natural, since not a single historical task of any scale can be accomplished without the active, effective and diverse participation of young people.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev especially emphasized that it is necessary to create all the necessary conditions for the creative potential of young people to be directed into performing the tasks related to speeding up society's socioeconomic development.

These words were also addressed to participants of the conference today, to those who are in the system of the republic's Gosprofobr [state committee of the republic council of ministers for vocational and technical education], to all students of vocational and technical schools and to all young workers.

The interval between party congresses has been marked by solid achievements in the development of the republic's system of vocational and technical education. Gosprofobr has been successfully fulfilling plans for training specialists for the economy and for increasing the number of students the schools can take, and production targets have been exceeded.

The prestige of the system of vocational and technical education and the importance of its contribution to our economy's development have been growing steadily. The republic already has quite a few schools equipped at the present-day level, with highly qualified teachers and with highly skilled craftsmen for teaching production skills.

Every year the system of the Georgian Gosprofobr trains forty thousand skilled workers for various sectors of the economy. Nearly one out of every five graduates of PTU [vocational and technical schools] already has a high skill rating when he goes into the work place. On the whole the relative share of workers trained by Gosprofobr is annually more than thirty-five percent of their total number. Targets for training workers for industry, construction and agriculture are being over fulfilled.

The republic system of vocational and technical education today holds a position of leadership in the country. The scale in importance of the effort that has been made is indicated by the very fact that the system of the Georgian Gosprofobr has for the seventh time in succession been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the country's Gosprofobr and of the central committee of the sector trade union on the basis of results for 1984.

Yet the rates of development of our economy and accomplishment of the long-range program for speeding up scientific-technical progress are imposing tasks

of still greater scale on the system of vocational and technical education. That is why it seems altogether justifiable to emphasize today the tasks not performed and problems not solved in carrying out the educational reform, in raising the quality of education, in accomplishing a radical improvement of job training and vocational guidance of secondary students, and in inculcating high moral attributes in young people.

Participants in the meeting of the active of those who work in the republic's system of vocational and technical education concentrated attention on the following principal tasks and problems:

FIRST. On strengthening the material and technical base of vocational and technical education. Rather high rates have been achieved in this area for two years, making it possible for the Georgian Gosprofobr to surpass the targets assigned it up to the year 1990 for the size of the student body and the number of skilled workers graduating. The network of schools is increased by 15 units, the number of places for students by nearly seven thousand. The size of the total student body has increased from 59 to 68,000, and every year between 37 and 42,000 people are graduating.

The figures seem impressive. But by no means all ministries, departments and organizations have been fulfilling the targets assigned them for developing the facilities of vocational and technical schools training personnel for them, nor have they shown the interest in this that they should have. For example, Minlegprom [ministry of light industry] was ordered to put five facilities into operation, but actually it introduced only one, and no facility was built to replace Gosprofobr's complex at Tskhinvali, which was turned over to the ministry. The production associations "Elektroapparat," "Elva", the Madneulskiy GOK [mining and ore dressing combine], the administration of the Transcaucasian Railroad, "Zaktranstroy," and the ministries of construction materials, motor transport and housing and municipal services failed to appropriate capital investments to meet the needs of building SPTU [agricultural vocational and technical schools].

The construction sector has also remained in great debt to the system of vocational and technical education. It is its fault that all of 31 million rubles of the total volume of capital investments for new buildings were not put to use during the last two five-year periods. What this means is 4800 places in schools for students, or nine up-to-date PTU [vocational and technical school] complexes.

The following specific example was cited at the conference. A vocational and technical school at Sachkhere, which was being built by Trust No 8 of the ministry of construction, was supposed to go into operation back in 1983, using the facilities of the cotton spinning mill. Only two buildings of the entire complex have been built -- a dormitory, which by an arbitrary decision of the enterprise's management was occupied by workers of the factory, and the space for the workshops, in which the factory has opened up its own production shop. Construction of the educational building and the wing with social rooms, student facilities and dining hall was put on hold, which, incidentally, is an unprecedented case in the practice of building the complexes of PTU in the republics. In this case, the conference noted, not only did the client and

builder show a lack of responsibility, but the position of Gosprofobr and the Sachkheriskiy Party Raykom was also not as devoted to principal as it should have been. As for builders in general, they should long ago have drawn conclusions from the repeated instructions of the central committee and council of ministers and should have taken projects for vocational and technical education under particular supervision. It should not be forgotten that construction of 56 complexes of schools and expansion and reconstruction of 42 educational institutions are planned in the next five-year period, including construction to be financed with capital investments allocated by union ministries and departments. Provision has been made for a substantial increase in the number of student places, expansion of the facility of combined teaching-production workshops, and subsidiary operations, as well as for construction of dormitories.

Gosplan, Gosprofobr, and the relevant ministries and departments should make yet another detailed analysis of these outlines, should link them more closely to the program for the republic's socioeconomic development and completely reflect the prospect for development of vocational and technical education and state plans for the 12th five-year planning period.

In order to avoid the mistakes of past years, the speaker said, consideration should be paid to the proposal of the leadership of Gosprofobr for specialization of two construction trusts in Eastern and Western Georgia solely for the projects of educational institution, including the system of vocational and technical education.

Oblast, city and rayon party committees, the People's Control Committee, and the news media should conduct a more scrupulous policy concerning the matter of guaranteeing punctual activation of vocational and technical schools and also regular schools and children's preschool institutions.

But the material and technical facilities of vocational and technical schools are not confined solely to construction. They also include machines and equipment and well-equipped workshops, subsidiary operations, and then there are production jobs and many other things.

The Regulation on the Base Enterprise of the Secondary Vocational and Technical School, approved by the USSR Council of Ministers in February 1985, has become one of the most important instruments for meeting the requirements of the school reform with respect to facilities and physical plant of vocational and technical schools.

Recently the Georgian CP Central Committee approved joint measures of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant and the vocational and technical schools under its patronage for the 12th Five-Year Plan, which were drafted in the spirit of the Regulation on the Base Enterprises. Analogous long-term plans have already been drawn up in accordance with the order of the central committee by many republic ministries and base enterprises under union jurisdiction. They include the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant, the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov, the association "Chiaturmarganets," the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, and the Zugdidi RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association].

The interested attitude of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant towards its vocational and technical school was cited as an example at the conference; the manager of the enterprise regularly meets his future workers, talks with them about production matters and various aspects of life, thereby gradually preparing them for work at the plant.

This practice deserves wholehearted approval and imitation. The desire was expressed for students of vocational and technical schools to meet regularly in that way not only with the managers of enterprises, but also with leaders of party and soviet authorities, all the way up to the leadership of the party's central committee.

This good cause should be supported in every way. Showing a fatherly concern about creating solid facilities for the production training of students of vocational and technical schools today means working with an eye to the future, the ability to look into the future.

Yet the management of the Transcaucasian Railroad, the Ministry of Instruction, the Ministry of Light Industry, and certain production associations have not always served the interests of the state in their treatment of the needs and requests of the vocational and technical schools associated with them. Nor have they shown the required responsibility in meeting the requirements of the 1983 meeting of the activ. The Ministry of Construction, for example, feels that future operators of tower cranes can be trained indoors without facilities prepared outside for teaching purposes.

The republic still has too few schools where the equipment is altogether up to what is used in plants. Out of the 113 city schools 32 do not have teaching-production workshops, and nine rural SPTU have not been provided teaching farms.

Everything needs to be done to bring the teaching process closer to production. The republic's Gosprofobr has done quite a bit in this regard. Experience has confirmed the effectiveness of such devices for joining learning and productive work as the work of students in teaching-production rooms, teaching shops, production work squads, apprentice production brigades, and work in recreation camps.

The experimental mini-RAPO at the Vani PTU, construction of a residential building and nursery school on the principle of the brigade contract by students of the Tbilisi PTU No 18 and Kutaisi PTU No 21, and mastery of machine tools with numeric program control and other very recent equipment in a number of educational institutions are an indicator of a qualitatively new stage of development in the vocational school.

At the same time there are also quite a few examples where the students work with outdated and worn-out equipment, and there is a great deal of formalism and lack of responsibility in organizing production practice. The conference called it to the attention of managers of base enterprises that the government decision does not merely propose, but obligates them to take specific steps to bolster the physical plant and equipment of vocational and technical schools. During the next five-year period the republic is supposed to double the output of

skilled workers, to train approximately half of all the skilled personnel needed for the republic's economy within the system of Gosprofobr. This is the quantitative side of the matter. But quantity has to be turned into quality here.

That is why the SECOND problem is this: training highly skilled personnel for the economy through the system of vocational and technical education. It is precisely a qualitative improvement of this entire effort that was demanded by the program for the fullest use of the country's production and scientific potential, which was advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the All-Union Conference on Acceleration of Scientific-Technical Progress, in speeches to workers in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tyumen and Tselinograd, and during his meetings with veterans of the Stakhanov movement.

During the 12th Five-Year Plan the training of skilled personnel for occupations that guarantee an acceleration of scientific-technical progress needs to be expanded considerably.

The higher level of mechanization, automation and robotization in industry is imposing higher requirements in the field of control -- measurement -- regulating and requires that workers have a high standard of professionalism in operating and adjusting the new equipment and have a thorough knowledge of sophisticated technology.

The use of up-to-date construction machinery and new building materials and the use of progressive technology in construction are also bringing about a substantial change in the occupational composition of the labor force. Even in construction occupations which are already traditional, the priority of workers with a broad background is becoming indisputable.

Trends towards maximum utilization of the advances of science and technology, accelerated specialization and industrialization in agriculture are in turn making it necessary to train workers with a broad background: people who can drive tractors and operate machines, machinists for work on poultry farms, experts in growing fruits and vegetables, and so on.

Similar trends are also being observed in other sectors of the economy.

What is more, the development of new sectors to the economy's republic imposes in turn the task of furnishing them the appropriate personnel. Whereas today the system of vocational and technical education is training personnel in 330 occupations, tomorrow that list will not only be longer, it will also undergo substantial qualitative changes.

There is a need to prepare in good time for dozens of occupations dying out and being born every year in a period of very rapid scientific-technical progress, to prepare for the very dynamic process of renewing the skilled labor force.

In the present stage the qualitative potential of the present labor force consists not only of knowledge specific to the occupation, but also cumulative general education. Accordingly the system of vocational and technical educa-

tion confronts the real problem of steadily raising the level of instruction of general educational disciplines. The methods service of "Gosprofobr" must be set in motion to the full extent in this connection, without waiting for the centralized measures outlined by the reform to rewrite textbooks and syllabi.

Universal computer literacy of PTU students is taking on especial importance. Beginning in the current academic year the course "Elements of Information Science and Computers," has been introduced in all the country's educational institutions, and an extensive experiment is being conducted with use of computers in teaching academic disciplines. Cooperation between the Georgian Gosprofobr and the republic's academy of sciences, which has become traditional, and their joint experiments to improve the process of education and training are playing a constructive role in this context. The scientists are now doing a great deal to organize teaching of the course in the elements of information science and computers. The retraining of teachers of the new course was completed in June with their help.

Pursuant to the decree of the republic's party central committee and its government, ministries, departments, and base enterprises must extend to educational institutions the necessary assistance in obtaining computers. A classroom equipped with terminals for the students needs to be set up in every computer center. All of these instructions are to be carried out one after the other and monitored.

THIRD. Important opportunities for implementing the idea of the unified job-oriented (trudovoye) polytechnical school, which would also be unified in the sense of having exactly the same level of general education as the secondary school, are now being created in the system of vocational and technical education.

Together with the republic's education ministry Gosprofobr has the important task to perform of making the transition to universal vocational education, of guaranteeing the same high level of general educational training in both systems.

The participants in the conference emphasized dissatisfaction on the one hand with the amount of participation of educational personnel in the general educational training of PTU students and on the other with the assistance extended to the general secondary school by the system of vocational and technical education in drafting and carrying out syllabi for vocational and other training of young students.

Channels of communication do exist. Experience is exchanged, and joint measures are carried out. The practice of setting up affiliates and groups of vocational and technical schools using unused facilities of boarding schools and rural 8-year schools, which began as an experiment, has given a good account of itself. These relationships and this effort, the speaker said, should be stimulated in every way.

The personnel of vocational and technical schools have been experiencing serious difficulty in filling all the vacancies, while the general secondary schools have been doing everything to discourage students who have completed the eight grade from enrolling in them.

An everyday painstaking effort is needed to overcome the psychological barriers in the orientation of young people and their parents towards the learning of worker occupations. This effort needs to be made consistently, purposefully and deliberately, on a truly state basis.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have placed responsibility for coordinating the entire vocational guidance effort among secondary school students on the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and its local authorities, specifically ordering this system to set up vocational guidance centers for young students as an experiment in a number of cities and rural rayons.

This particular directive is being carried out unsatisfactorily in the republic at the present time. Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems] should present practical recommendations on creation of these vocational guidance and planning centers in our large regions, including recruitment of sociologists, psychologists, teachers, and representatives of the ministry of education and Gosprofobr to work in them.

More is expected of the republic interdepartmental council on vocational guidance. The activity of its subordinate councils operating in association with city and rayon ispolkoms has lacked vigor and has been more of a formality in determining the future career of school children.

The forms of vocational guidance work are quite diverse. But the individuality of the school itself, its community prestige, has been and is the decisive factor in attracting students. If the faculty does a good job, young people go to the school without having it suggested to them; otherwise an educational institution does not manage to fill its places. There is no other alternative here, nor can there be! And there have been quite a few difficulties in filling places in vocational and technical schools. This indicator is not a bit better this year than last. Unfortunately, the process of filling places as a rule is not over when the academic year begins.

The annual decree of the Central Committee of the republic's party and its council of ministers define straightforwardly specific and realistic assignments related to filling places in schools in every city and rayon. But these targets are not always being fulfilled. This only indicates that certain party committees and ispolkoms of Soviets of People's Deputies are not showing the responsibility they could towards this important matter. The Ordzhonikidzevskiy, Oktyabr'skiy, and Kalininskiy party raykoms in the city of Tbilisi and the Marneuli, Akhaltsikhe, Akhalkalaki, and Gegechkori party committees have regularly failed to see that the decrees of the party central committee and government on matters of filling places in vocational and technical schools were carried over the last five years.

FOURTH. On Reducing the Turnover Rate of PTU graduates when they go to work. In the current five-year planning period the republic's vocational and technical schools have graduated about 160,000 skilled workers, and in 1984 alone the system trained more than 36,000: machine tool operators, mine tunnel cutters,

machine operators, livestock farm personnel and reclamation workers, weavers, and personnel who specialize in consumer services. There is every reason to suppose that the system of vocational and technical education is producing a solid replenishment of the working class. Provided of course that these personnel remain in their jobs.

In recent years young workers have tended to stay longer in a number of sectors of the economy. In the republic there are quite a few enterprises where every other or every third young worker is a graduate of the PTO [vocational and technical education] system. Those mentioned in the conference included the Plant imeni Dimitrov, Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, the associations "Elektrovozostroitel'" and "Isani," the "Sovetskaya Gruziya" Worsted Fabric Combine, garment factories in Tbilisi, and the Garment Association imeni Kirov in Kutaisi.

Assignment of the graduates on a personal basis has played an important role here. A survey conducted in the schools associated with the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant showed that whereas in the previous year only about 36 percent of the students said that they wanted to work at the plant, it has now gone up to 80 percent. At the same time, according to figures of Gosprofobr, about 10,000 young workers quit their jobs in the period 1983-1984 for various reasons. They included 1200 whose reason was the lack of housing, 1300 because they had not been assigned to jobs within their specialized field. Poor housing and consumer services were the reasons given by 170 young workers who left the scientific-production association "Elva" and the Tbilisi "Ekran" Plant.

The leadership of Gosprofobr tends to see the fact that proper conditions are not created locally for young workers as the principal reason for the high turnover rate among graduates of vocational and technical schools, though hardly the only one. But it should also look more self-critically upon its own shortcomings, especially since there are quite a few of them. Can the faculties and principals of schools be relieved of blame for the fact that out of 338 young workers graduating from schools No. 17 and 142 in the last two years and assigned to Trust No 1 of the republic's construction ministry only 112 are still working there and have jobs within their specialty, that out of 457 graduates of PTU No 108 assigned at one time to Trust No 14 of "Tbilgorstroy" (this is now Housing Construction Combine No 5) only 38 are working?! These cases indicate that the principals of a number of schools have not maintained constant contacts and the proper relations with base enterprises and organizations, they have not been thorough and specific enough in approaching the question of job placement and the turnover rate of graduates of the system of vocational and technical education.

The comrades also need to show that they are better informed on this matter. The cases given above for vocational and technical schools training young personnel for the construction industry indicate that it is hardly true that more than 70 percent of the graduates remain in their jobs in construction organizations of the republic, as Gosprofobr supposes. According to its figures the proportion of graduates of vocational and technical schools remaining in their jobs in various sectors of the economy ranges from 40 to 78 percent. It would seem, it was pointed out in the speeches, that these figures have been hiked up, and practically every spot check has provided practical evidence of this.

Moreover, even according to the figures of the republic's Goskomtrud, the number of graduates from vocational and technical schools not employed at all in social production exceeded 25,000 persons in March of this year, including 4.4 thousand in Abkhaz ASSR, 3.5 in Tbilisi, 2.2 thousand in Dmanisskiy Rayon, and so on. More than 50 percent of the graduates of the vocational and technical schools associated with the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant have not gone to work at all or have quit their jobs without giving notice.

The conference categorically demanded that the leadership of the republic's Gosprofobr, its central headquarters, and its entire system, along with leading officials of the relevant ministries and departments take a more responsible attitude toward the turnover rate of graduates of vocational and technical schools and look to the interest of the state and the party.

The location of vocational and technical schools and filling places in them are a different matter. Recently it was noted in a plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee that about a thousand tractors were standing idle because of the shortage of machine operators, and it was argued that the training of machine operators and reclamation workers needs to be concentrated in the Georgian Gosprofobr.

A definite effort is being made in this direction. At the same time, the role of the rural PTU needs to be strengthened on behalf of the future development of agricultural production. It is quite intolerable that there are no vocational and technical schools at all in 28 regions of the republic, while the rural PTU are lagging far behind those in cities with respect to the equipment they have for teaching purposes.

In the rural vocational and technical school there ought to be one boss, and that a very reliable one - the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association]. Wherever its role as the boss is felt, the results are good. It is easy to see this in the example of Tianetskiy Rayon, where even quite recently machine operators were invited from other regions of the republic to do farmwork. Now this work is being performed entirely by graduates of the local PTU. Those capabilities exist in the vocational and technical schools of Vanskiy, Zugdidskiy and other rayons. It is the duty of the rayon agroindustrial associations to take advantage of that potential.

A problem like filling places in vocational and technical schools concentrated in Tbilisi, especially since plans call for building another 19 schools in the capitol during the 12th Five-Year Plan, needs to be taken most seriously.

Approximately half the places in the city's vocational and technical schools, as an analysis shows, are taken by people who are not from the city. This is mainly because students and graduates of city schools are not oriented sufficiently towards worker occupations and towards continuing their studies in the PTU for that purpose. At the same time an increase in the relative share of rural young people in city SPTU [agricultural vocational and technical schools] is built in to the very planning of the student body. Some principals of city schools take the line of least resistance in filling places and indeed even

exceed the standard set in the plan. As a result we ourselves are organizing an annual migration of more than 6,000 members of the rural population into the republic's capital.

During this year alone the republic's regions have sent more than 4600 persons to the SPTU of the capital, mainly vocational and technical schools training personnel in occupations which can not be practiced in rural areas. Matters have gone to the point where one out of every two assigned to a PTU by Goriyskiy, Dushetskiy, Kaspskiy, Mtskhetskiy, and Tianetskiy, and one out of every three assigned by Signakhskiy and Karel'skiy rayon have been sent to vocational and technical schools in Tbilisi. That was provided for in the plan. There is no way that this can be seen as a stewardly approach to training labor resources. Yet the plans are compiled on the basis of the proposals of the Georgian Gosprofobr, which are drafted above all to take into account the interests of the vocational and technical education system itself.

What is happening? First of all, every year a large number of workers are diverted out of agriculture, and in many villages there simply is no one to do the work. Second, the state is spending immense resources to train workers, but the graduates of vocational and technical schools do not remain in their jobs. Third, remaining in Tbilisi and finding jobs on their own, they thereby artificially increase the population of the republic's capital, and new industrial enterprises for which the training of young workers was envisaged are left without the replenishment of skilled personnel.

This problem has great social and political importance, and Gosplan, Goskomtrud and Gosprofobr should undertake most seriously to solve it jointly with party committees.

It is indispensable to achieve an exact balance between the economy's need for highly skilled workers and the real potential of cities and rayons to train labor resources. Even now these needs and capabilities must be determined not only for the 12th Five-Year Plan, but also over a longer period of time.

The Problems, How to Solve Them?

Today we are talking about the most important and painful problems related to further improvement of the operation of the system of vocational and technical education in the republic. And of course it would be wrong to suppose, the speakers emphasized at the conference, that only other organizations are to blame for the shortcomings here: the builders and base organizations for the poor effort to bolster the physical plant and equipment of vocational and technical schools; ministries, departments and enterprises for the high turnover rate of young workers when they go to work; and city and rayon party committees for the failure to fulfill the plan for filling places in vocational and technical schools.

This is far from the case. The republic's Gosprofobr and its leadership, though their achievements and virtues are considerable -- do have their lapses, nor are they insignificant. And they need to be spoken about frankly and directly.

First of all we need to dwell once again on the particularist approach of Georgian Gosprofobr to training skilled workers for the republic's economy both with respect to filling places in schools and also in reducing the turnover rate of graduates when they go to work.

Such an approach of course does not help improve the analytical work in the headquarters to setting up of a uniform and well thought out system of statistics, and on that basis realistic forecasting of development of the system of vocational and technical education strictly so as to take into account the interest of the economy.

The Georgian Gosprofobr sometimes has not shown the requisite initiative and devotion to principle in dealing with matters in which it is an interested party: primary reference is to progress in carrying out the decision of the 1983 conference of the party-economy activist, which the republic's Gosprofobr itself cannot be entirely satisfied with to this very day.

Or another example: having approved the measures of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant to develop vocational and technical schools training personnel for it during the 12th Five-Year Plan, the Georgian CP Central Committee committed ministries and departments and base enterprises in the republic to join with authorities in the vocational and technical education system in working out similar measures for every school so as to take them into account in the plan for the next five-year period. Thus Gosprofobr was given yet another realistic opportunity for solving problems fateful to the system of vocational and technical education. But here again Gosprofobr has at times not shown the interest one would expect of it.

The system for Gosprofobr's management and guidance of subordinate bodies and organizations is not what it should be. Unfortunately the State Committee has not always been thoroughly enough informed about the actual state of affairs at the local level, which in turn adversely affects its everyday joint effort with local party and soviet authorities.

This can be seen from cases of the serious violations that occurred in SPTU No 3 of the city of Rustavi, No 87 of Terzhol'skiy Rayon, No 154 of the city of Tbilisi, and others. They also indicate that the watchdog staff services of Gosprofobr - the Main Administration for Educational Institutions (Comrade A.G. Tkhilaishvili), the State Inspectorate (Comrade T.V. Tumanishvili) and the auditing and inspection department (Comrade E.O. Khavtasi), who have inspected those schools repeatedly, have had little influence towards improving the state of affairs, have not done enough to correct the causes and bad things in the system's educational institutions.

Nor is it any accident that many matters on which the Gosprofobr collegium had made a fundamental judgement on the responsibility of principals of vocational and technical schools for significant shortcomings in their work were not placed before the committee by those services, but by party and soviet authorities.

The Gosprofobr leadership should also analyze more thoroughly the work being done to select, assign and educate personnel and then reserve and take specific

measures to improve it. It was observed at the conference that certain officials of Gosprofobr have not been self-critical enough in evaluating the final results of their work. Evidently, it was stressed at the conference, the position of the leadership and party organization of the headquarters should be more firm and consistent in creating an atmosphere of scrupulous criticism and self criticism and in establishing an atmosphere of mutual exactingness and responsibility.

There was a serious discussion in the meeting of the character-building functions of the system of vocational and technical education. It was pointed out that there are diverse and interrelated factors operative here: the engineering-teaching faculties of the PTU, the work collective of the base enterprise, the community, and the family. All of these components take part in the process of shaping the character of future young workers and have an influence on the student of the PTU. Shaping the personality of the young worker, equipping him not only with knowledge, but also with convictions, to lead him from recognition to consciousness, can be done only in the process of socially useful activity.

There is much still to be done in the ethical and legal education of young people, and particular importance in this entire effort is attributed to the role of the family and to the responsibility of the parents.

The Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee has taken up the progress in this effort concerning the example of the republic's Zestafonskiy Rayon and Leninskiy Rayon in the city of Tbilisi. The aspects of the personal responsibility of the parents for the upbringing of children were discussed with respect to a number of specific cases. In this connection the central committee has always taken and still takes as its point of departure that the real strength of the family is great and the costs of family upbringing cannot but show up in the final results of the entire educative effort as a whole.

Often, too often, serious oversights and mistakes of parents in bringing up children have to be confronted, which has a baneful influence in the process of shaping positions in world outlook and the personality of the young person, and it profoundly upsets our entire community.

Unfortunately it is not uncommon for such parents to be party members, and sometimes they are even people in positions of leadership.

Recently the Buro of the Georgian CP Central Committee had occasion to judge the most flagrant violations in job placement of school children in order to obtain benefits in connection with enrollment in the law school of Tbilisi State University. Certain parents of future secondary school graduates, including responsible officials, placed their children in positions which cannot be filled with school children with the unlawful help of directors of institutions and organizations so that they could obtain experience working in the specialty, which would give them the right of preferential enrollment in the law school of the university. The parents of these secondary school graduates have been expelled from the ranks of the CPSU and discharged from the positions they held for neglect of the standards of party ethics and for having lost the sense of modesty, for improper use of official position, and for an attitude

toward the upbringing of children which is unbefitting a party member and leader.

In the aftermath the GSSR People's Control Committee checked the authenticity of documents of those young people who had been enrolled this year under preferential conditions at the medical institute. It turned out that the papers submitted by 14 secondary school graduates concerning their work experience and the length of that service was either exaggerated or altogether fabricated. It is difficult to believe that the parents of the young people did not know about these falsified documents.

Waivers for enrollment in various higher educational institutions of the republic without competition have been obtained this year by children of I.A. Dzhamagidze, chairman of the ispolkom of the Tianetskiy Rayon Soviet; V.S. Tekhov, chairman of the South Osetian People's Control Committee; D.V. Katsitadze, chairman of the Ambrolaurskiy RAPO; and R.D. Ovasheli, editor of the Leningor-skiy Rayon newspaper. And even if these did not involve a formal violation of the established procedure for issuing these waivers, how ethical is it for them to be received in those regions by the children of those who are the leaders of those regions?

R.D. Surmanidze, health minister of the Adzhar ASSR registered his son as living with his grandfather in Shuakhevskiy Rayon, while actually at that time he was in a school in Batumi. He was issued a waiver to go to the medical institute by the Shuakhevskiy Rayon Party Committee, and then all the conditions were created for him to take the entrance exams successfully.

These are the kind of outrageous cases that one must still deal with. We have not reconciled ourselves to such departures from the standards of party ethics in the past, nor will we do so even now, resounded the firm assurances from the speaker's rostrum at the conference.

It is in the family that a high sense of communist conviction and morality and the positions of our communist outlook are formed in the small child and then in the young person. And the family of a party member, especially one who holds a position of leadership, must be an example and a benchmark for everyone.

Recently an article by Comrade F.M. Makharadze was published in the newspaper KOMUNISTI about Lenin's simplicity and modesty, about his high exactingness and strictness towards himself and others. It emphasized the correct and good thought that the party member is a member of the party in order to carry a larger load of responsibility, that is what distinguishes him from those who are not members of the party, that he has more duties and fewer rights, and that his greatest right is to have the greatest duties.

It would be good if our press turned more frequently to the problems of the moral and ethical physiognomy of the party member, the leader, his party ethics, and finally his party spirit in the broadest sense, and if it wrote about what a party member is like at work and at home, in the family.

But we must immediately say, those who spoke at the conference observed, that

enhancing the role of the family does not by any means take responsibility for the character building of young people from public institutions, which are expected to concern themselves with this most noble task. To the contrary, exactingness towards them and their responsibility for the final results of the effort in communist character-building of the upcoming generation in all units of the system of education and vocational and technical education of young people must increase more and more.

The Key Figure in the Character-Building Process

The teacher, the instructor or the skilled craftsman, is the key figure in the process of training and character building. The experience of many PTU's shows that wherever the teacher has been skillful and consistent in pursuing the academic and character building goals of the lesson, the students finish the schools with a thorough and solid knowledge of the elements of science and with clear ideological and ethical positions and convictions. Accordingly, regardless of what subject the teacher teaches, he must impart the main lesson - the lesson of citizenship and moral purity, of decency.

The names of the winners of the republic competition for the title "Best Teacher" and "Best Production Training Instructor" were read out at the conference with great respect. These were Dali Bregvadze, a teacher of specialized technology in PTU No 36 in the city of Tbilisi, Severando Khvedelidze, who teaches production skills at PTU No 4 in the city of Kutaisi, Polina Lobintseva, who teaches the Russian language at PTU No 86 in the city of Rustavi, Natela Khvedelidze, a chemistry teacher at SPTU No 75 in the city of Tbilisi, Aleksandr Aleksandrov, a production skills instructor at PTU No 12 in the city of Poti, and Tsiala Khurtsilava, who teaches a specialized discipline at PTU No 37 in the city of Kutaisi.

The party and government and our state have shown constant concern about improving the living and working conditions of personnel in the system of vocational and technical education. Today it can be said with satisfaction that the wages of approximately 1200 personnel in rural PTU and the coal industry have been raised. The wages of other categories of engineering and teaching personnel have been raised 35 percent on the average.

There was specific mention at the conference of directors of schools, whom the school reform has given the leading role in the system of vocational and technical education. For that reason, the speakers pointed out, good teachers and good organizers should be appointed to these responsible posts.

Unfortunately this rule is not always adhered to. That is why it is not uncommon for them to have to be replaced. For instance, over the last five years five directors have been removed from the vocational and technical school of Tskhinval'skiy Rayon, and moreover not one of them had performed well in his previous job either.

A fifth director in the last five years, once again someone who had not justified confidence in his previous teaching post, was appointed to head the SPTU No 101 in Akhaltsikhe on a recommendation of the party raykom. Why should it be surprising that this school is altogether unprepared for the new academic year?

The party's central committee requires that party gorkoms and raykoms and Gosprofobr take a more thorough and principled approach to selection, development and assignment of leadership personnel in the educational institutions for vocational and technical education. This high post should be entrusted only to those whose civic conscience and professional fitness are beyond doubt.

The training of engineering teachers is now done in the Tbilisi Pedagogical Institute, in the Georgian Polytechnical Institute, and of course in the industrial-pedagogical tekhnikum. Experience shows that this system of training personnel for vocational and technical schools has not been performing well: in both cases there is a certain one-sidedness of orientation -- with a bias either towards the pedagogical or to the engineering side. It would evidently be more correct to concentrate the training of engineering teachers for both job training in secondary school and also for the SPTU at the same place and in the same hands. As a rule this group would be made up of graduates of vocational and technical schools, young workers and peasants who have acquired a production skill and have shown an inclination towards teaching.

There was detailed discussion at the conference of the Tbilisi Industrial and Pedagogical Tekhnikum, which mainly prepares teachers of production skills for vocational and technical schools. By tradition the work of the Tekhnikum and its director Ye. Tkebuchav have mainly been favorably described both by the leadership of the republic's Gosprofobr and also by the party raykom. But a check made recently by a department of the central committee revealed very serious shortcomings both in the enrollment of students and also in the evaluation of their knowledge and also in guaranteeing the proper exactingness and discipline. It seems that the Saburtalinskiy Rayon party committee will make the most principled evaluation of these violations.

The conference called the attention of the Gosprofobr Leadership to carrying on a determined effort to strengthen discipline and order because the facts indicate that things are by no means what they should be in this regard in vocational and technical schools. For example, grades were changed in PTU No 87 in Terzhola, some papers written for graduation were copied from papers in previous years, group trips to Tbilisi were fabricated, and deputy director G.A. Bregadze and senior craftsman A.B. Tsnobiladze appropriated student stipends. And yet none of this was noticed by the Terzhol'skiy Rayon party committee, nor by A.M. Shubitidze, chairman of the qualifications commission in the school and head of the sector department of the Georgian administration for vocational education of the population.

The employees of the school who committed the violations have been discharged by decision of the buro and collegium of Gosprofobr, and criminal charges have been brought against the persons who took the stipends.

Unfortunately this is not an isolated example. Recently the secretariat of the Georgian CP Central Committee issued a very strict assessment of the liberal approach to issuing diplomas with distinction at PTU No 154 in Tbilisi, and thereafter director S.I. Baramidze was removed from his post by decision of the collegium of Gosprofobr.

In this connection the conference expressed its attitude on the question of the inflow into higher educational institutions of PTU graduates who have diplomas with distinction.

It is well known that under a decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers as part of the package of measures to further develop vocational and technical education provision was made to do everything to expand benefits for students and graduates of vocational and technical school; in particular achievers graduating from PTU are given preferential enrollment in higher educational institutions, with the same rights as medal winners in regular secondary schools, including enrollment without entrance examinations at university schools training specialists in specialties for which there is an acute shortage.

Achievers in vocational and technical schools do not have to meet as strict requirements as those who win medals in regular secondary schools. But should a large number of graduates holding diplomas with distinction be artificially created?

In the last four years the republic's schools have graduated 988 medal holders, which represents 0.4 percent of the total number of school graduates. Vocational and technical schools have over that same period graduated 11,343 persons awarded diplomas with distinction, or 9.1 percent of the total number of graduates.

The difference is understandable to everyone, and one cannot place an equal sign between the two. But we must recall, the speaker said, that we should not play into the hands of parents who choose the SPTU plainly because it is the easiest way of getting into a higher educational institution.

A study of documents of PTU achievers entering higher educational institutions of Tbilisi this year showed about two thirds of them are children of office workers. The proportion, to put it mildly, does not correspond at all to the distribution of the population in the economy. Recently there has been a slight reduction in the number of those holding preferential diplomas. And of course the point is not only to reduce the number of achievers, but to be more exacting about the knowledge and skill of young workers and to step up the campaign against liberalism and protectionism.

Yet in the system of vocational and technical education there is still a formalistic attitude towards issuing preferential diplomas, as has been the case - along with those already mentioned - in schools No 78, 98, and 126 and a branch of School No 132. Only one conclusion can be drawn from this: the Georgian Gosprofobr should enhance the responsibility of personnel in the central headquarters and educational institution involved in issuing diplomas with distinction. As in everything, absolute objectivity must be achieved here.

The conference of the aktiv especially emphasized the role and importance of Komsomol in performing the task advanced by the party of further development of the system of vocational and technical education as the principal form of

planned training of skilled workers, and there was discussion of the measures being taken by Gosprofobr jointly with the central committee of Georgian Komsomol. This will yield a definite benefit and deserves unquestioned support.

At the same time it was said that primary organizations -- which are the backbone of Komsomol -- have not been actively enough involved in the process of character building and training in the system of vocational and technical education. After all, every PTU now has its own Komsomol organization, which is headed almost everywhere by a full-time secretary. There are 152 professional Komsomol organizers, which amounts to the staff of ten raykoms!

This is a large body, but it is not being used effectively enough. City and rayon Komsomol committees sometimes do not show the responsibility or devotion to principle they should in selecting Komsomol organizers for PTU, and the school principals are not showing the necessary interest in this matter.

Komsomol organizers in the PTU must be people who enjoy prestige and respect they have earned among young people, they must know and have a deep feeling for the thoughts, yearnings and concerns of young workers, and as a rule they should themselves have gone through the school of vocational and technical education and have graduated from a vocational and technical school.

Trade union organizations have a large role in performing the tasks of future development of the system of vocational and technical education. But even in this case there is no basis for us to speak about the trade unions altogether performing their direct functions related to strengthening discipline and order in vocational and technical schools and making their personnel more responsible.

Their principal task is to strengthen party leadership of the entire business of preparation, training and character building of the future replacement of the working class. In the republic's system of vocational and technical education there are 160 party organizations, numbering more than 2700 party members. Over the last five years the party membership in the system of vocational and technical education has grown by nearly 30 percent, amounting to 800 persons. At the present time more than half of the secretaries of party organizations of SPTU have completed higher education, and the rest have completed secondary specialized education; more than 60 percent also have sufficient experience in party work, and this is not the first time they have been appointed.

At the same time the conference took note that party organizations of a number of SPTU have not always performed their vanguard role. Some secretaries of party organizations, for example Comrades G.M. Kekelidze (SPTU No 3), G. Ye. Kiknavelidze, (SPTU No 61 in the city of Rustavi), D.G. Kapanadze (Terzhola SPTU No 87), Z.D. Shervashidze and K.G. Kotrikadze (Tbilisi vocational and technical schools Nos 151 and 154) have been lax in the campaign to strengthen discipline and order in the faculty, have lost a sense of devotion to principle and responsibility, and have been lax towards party members, including persons in leadership positions.

We expect and we hope, the participants in the conference expressed their assurance, that the party members in the system of vocational and technical

education at this particularly crucial moment in the country's life, when the fate of the plans of the current year in the five-year planning period as a whole is being decided, when preparations are being made on a broader scale for the next party congress, that they will head the campaign to solve the most important economic and political tasks.

Today the principal slogans of the day are speed, quality, thrift and organization. That is how it was put by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev. We must concentrate all our efforts, the efforts of the entire party organization of the republic, our entire people, all work collectives, including the entire system of vocational and technical education, all its personnel and all students on applying those slogans in practice.

The present year is International Youth Year, whose slogan is this: "Participation, Development, Peace." For soviet young people, that means also for the young people of our republic, including the students of vocational and technical schools, this signifies specific and authentic participation in management of the state and in all public affairs. This means development of the productive forces of our Soviet Socialist Society and at the same time comprehensive and harmonious development of every person's personality. It means an ever growing contribution of young people to the cause of peace and a strengthening of friendship and cooperation among peoples.

Peace and youth are indivisible concepts. People need peace in the name of the future. But our future is our young people.

In speaking about young people a week ago, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke emphatically as follows:

"Our young men and women are the children and grandchildren of those who in the years of industrialization set records for labor productivity unprecedented for the time, those who in the stormy years of the war were the first to go on the offensive, who closed the breach with their own bodies and who spearheaded air and tank battles. These are the children and grandchildren of those who developed the virgin land and who have produced petroleum gas in the tundra above the Arctic Circle and the siberian tayga. These are your and our children and grandchildren, these are our comrades and fellows in arms, who are today showing themselves to be the greatest examples of labor, service and loyalty to the Fatherland. These are those who are building the Baykal-Amur Main Rail Line, who are building new cities, growing grain, and serving faithfully to defend the frontiers of the Homeland."

We are thus doing everything so that our young people live up to this assessment and justify this confidence and concern! This was the appeal resounding from the speaker's platform of the conference of the active personnel of the GSSR system of vocational and technical education.

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CSO: 1830/79

REGIONAL ISSUES

INTENSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION DISCUSSED AT BAKU SOVIET

/Editorial Report/ Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 January 1986 carries on page 2 an 800-word Azerinform report on discussions held by members of the Baku City Soviet of Peoples Deputies on "duties in the implementation of the program for expediting socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress" and on the "further intensification of production and increasing its efficiency." It is noted that "the deputies focused their attention on shortcomings in industry, construction, transportation, and urban economy." Problems were cited in the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and the Committee for Nonferrous Metallurgy. Shortcomings were also pointed out in the construction of the city's sewage system and in a number of residential services, such as water, gas, and heat supply.

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CSO: 1830/416

REGIONAL ISSUES

CADRE TURNOVER STILL A PROBLEM IN TuSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 3 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial noting successes achieved during the 11th 5-Year Plan, but pointing out that "the fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations in all industrial establishments, construction, transport and communications organizations of our republic was not satisfactory. There are many operations which were unable to fulfill state plans, let alone socialist obligations." It is urged that "administrations of those plants and their party, trade union and other public organizations must support the initiatives of advanced workers and production collectives, direct the workers' concerns to increasing production, raising labor productivity, lowering production costs, improving production efficiency and product quality, and using material and energy resources economically; they must also reduce cadre turnover."

TuSSR: INNOVATION NOT KEEPING PACE WITH QUALITY STANDARDS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 31 January 1986 carries on page 2 an 1100-word article by T. Sakhetlijev, chief of the Turkmenistan Republic Administration for State Standards, emphasizing the need for proper documentation to assure product quality control. Noting that much work has been done to prepare such materials over the past few years, he adds that the response to these has not been good: "Work by ministries and leading organizations in expanding and renewing the variety of products by making use of local resources is proceeding at a slow pace. The fact that only 30 percent per year of scientific-technical documentation is related to the state registration of new products testifies to this."

FUTURE OF WEST TURKMENISTAN LINKED TO WATER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 24 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 1500-word article by G. Myradov, director of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics, on problems connected with the establishment of the West Turkmenistan Territorial-Production Complex. Stressing the enormous mineral wealth of the area, he points to the problem of water resources. "One must note that the V. I. Lenin Karakum Canal is constantly extending into the west of our republic. Thus, it could play an important role in bringing water into this territory, which is seriously lagging behind because of a lack thereof. It is planned that in the coming years more than 30,000 hectares of land will be mastered in the southwest of our republic. The mastery of the complex techniques and technology of water development could increase the amount of irrigated land to 140,000 hectares by the year 2005 through the control of local water sources."

TuSSR: WATER PROBLEMS IN MARY, CHARDZHOU OBLASTS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in turkmen on 28 January 1986 carries on page 1 an unsigned 700-word report on shortcomings in bringing desalinated water into Chardzhou and Mary Oblasts. This year, despite preparatory work, 10,000 hectares of arable land went without desalinated water. "Between 11 and 20 January only one-fifth of the needed irrigation water was received by enterprises in Kerki Rayon." In Mary Oblast, 50,000 hectares were to receive desalinated water, but only 11,000 hectares received it. It is pointed out that now "no measures are being taken to prepare the lands and to expedite water retention at most enterprises" and added that while RAPO is aware of these problems, it is providing no information to enterprise chairmen and specialists.

TuSSR: TASHAUZ CANAL CONSTRUCTION OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 January 1986 carries on page 2 a 400-word article highlighting the construction of the Tashauz Canal. In an interview V. Kupershinskiy, chairman of the project, said that "the first link of the active water highway will provide water for more than 160,000 hectares; this will make it possible to place 66,000 hectares of land which has laid barren for centuries under agricultural management." He predicted that the first link of the canal will pay for itself in 4 years.

LAGGING TuSSR FACTORIES, FARMS CHASTISED IN EDITORIAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 31 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial criticizing the inability of many industrial and agricultural enterprises to meet last year's quotas. "In 1985, one out of every five plants in the republic failed to meet production plans; one out of three did not meet plans for lowering the cost of production; and one out of six did not meet plans for increasing labor productivity. Last year more than 130 enterprises were unable to meet plans for selling cotton to the state. Plans were not fulfilled for the production of certain types of agricultural products. These facts bear witness to the fact that many shortcomings have been permitted in the organization of production at the workers collectives, which are the real places where the future of plans and work are determined, and in mobilizing the people to fulfill the duties set before them."

KaSSR: STRESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS OF NEW PARTY PLAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 January 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial titled "Let Us Be Careful With Nature." The editorial notes the many environmental hot spots in the KaSSR and stresses the concern for environmental issues in the new party economic program. The authorities and the general public are called upon to take immediate action to counter problems that are being uncovered.

Trouble spots mentioned in the editorial include Aktyubinsk Oblast (pollution of water resources with wastes from chrome production), Karaganda City (air pollution), Pavlodar City (improper use of the Ertis flood plain for industrial development and urban expansion) and pollution of water resources in southern Kazakhstan with mineral fertilizer wastes. The editorial stresses, however, that progress is being made in countering republic environmental problems.

INSTITUTE DEALS WITH PROBLEMS OF KAZAKH RICE GROWERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 January 1986 carries on page 4, a 1,400-word article by Candidate in Economic Sciences Q. Alimbetov, director of the Scientific Research Institute for Kazakh Rice Enterprise, published under the rubric "Science, Production, Results," titled "The Many Things That We Must Do Together." The article reviews the work of the institute and stresses the need to accept institute leadership to provide a coordinated, well-planned development of Kazakh rice growing.

Alimbetov suggests that, in the absence of well-directed, well-through-out and centralized leadership, rice growing in the KaSSR has been haphazard and irregular. Some 58 percent of rice growing units, he notes, have been unable to meet average yield goals, with some sovkhoses making the error of growing rice year after year on the same plots without any crop rotation. His institute, Alimbetov suggests, has the expertise to overcome the former problem and is willing to educate to overcome the latter.

KaSSR: WORK BEGINS ON GREAT KELES CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 January 1986 carries on page 4 a 300-word KazTAG brief titled "A Canal Becomes Cheaper," noting the beginning of construction on the Great Keles Irrigation Canal (Chimkent Oblast). According to the brief, the new canal system--which will, when complete, serve 50,000 hectares--will be cheaper to construct than planned and will be finished sooner due to alterations in construction plans for the 300 million cubic meter capacity Darbaza Dam and Reservoir.

KaSSR: KOKSHETAW COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 31 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 300-word boldface brief, published under the rubric "At the KaSSR People's Control Committee," titled "Let Us Improve Communications Work." The brief castigates Kokshetau Oblast communications workers for failure to utilize resources fully and for poor quality repairs, upkeep and service. In particular, the brief notes, only 14-26 percent of installed capacity is actually being utilized (only 27 out of 206 rural long-distance units in the oblast, for example, are operational) with service problems being especially severe for telephone service. The brief also castigates postal authorities for extremely late delivery of newspapers and periodicals to rural areas. The appropriate authorities are called upon to take action.

KaSSR: COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT IN KARAGANDA IRRIGATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 12, December 1985 carries on pages 38-44 a 3,300-word article by Z. Ingkarbayev, chief of the Karapanaa Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies' Executive Committee, published under the rubric "A New Era in Carrying out the Leninist Agrarian Policy of the Party," titled "Let Us Increase the Productivity of Irrigated and Reclaimed Lands." The article sums up the present state of Karaganda Oblast irrigation and land reclamation and looks forward to the goals of the new 5-Year Plan.

According to Ingkarbayev, irrigation is well developed in Karaganda Oblast, based by and large upon the Ertis-Karaganda Canal and the specialized sovkhozes situated along it. Altogether, he notes, there are now some 117,400 hectares of irrigated land. 4.3 percent of all oblast agricultural land, largely used to grow potatoes, vegetables, and livestock fodder. Some 38,000 additional hectares are to be added during the 12th 5-Year Plan and some major support projects are to be completed. These included the 190 million cubic meter "Solidarity" and 25 million cubic meter Ashchysu Reservoirs and the Ulken Qvndyzdv River Holding System, also of 25 million cubic meter capacity. Ingkarbayev stresses in his discussion the successes achieved through a carefully coordinated development not only of irrigation and reclamation systems, but also of the sovkhozes that are to use the lands irrigated or improved themselves. A number of specialized administrations have been created, he records, to assist in overall coordination of the many separate systems developed. One goal for the new 5-Year Plan will be oblast self-sufficiency in vegetables and potatoes, something which is not the case now. The problem is considered to be due to the inefficiencies and other problems of existing irrigation systems.

EXPLOITATION OF SHALQIYA ORES BEGINS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 February 1986 carries on page 3 a 300-word KazTAG brief by B. Abdirazagov, published under the rubric "According to the Plans of the 5-Year Plan," titled "Shalqiya has Begun To Produce Ores." The article notes the beginning of production at the Shalqiya polymetal mines to support the Ashchysay Combine. Both mines and combine are key projects of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

SHEVCHENKO CITY POPULATION TO EXCEED 300,000 by YEAR 2000

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 27 February 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by SOTSI LISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter M. Sukhamberdiyev, published under the rubric "Between Two Congresses," titled "The Remarkable City on the Shores of the Sea." The article looks at the many changes in Shevchenko City, now emerging as a major industrial center, since 1981. Plans now call for a total population of more than 300,000 by the year 2000. At the heart of development is the fresh water provided by the city's fast neutron reactor through distillation of sea water.

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